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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 6 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the memorandum on war crimes and crimes of genocide against the Serbian people in the area of the former commune of Odzak, deposited with the State Commission for War Crimes and the Crime of Genocide (see annex).**

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 115 (c) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/48/150.

** The annex is being circulated in the original language of submission only.

ANNEX

[FILE-04.DOC]
STATE COMMISSION FOR WAR CRIMES
AND THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE
NO. 669

MEMORANDUM ON WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED AGAINST THE SERBIAN PEOPLE IN THE AREA OF THE FORMER COMMUNE OF ODZAK BY USTASHI-FUNDAMENTALIST PARAMILITARY FORMATIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
(SAMAC, MAY 21, 1993)

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MEMORANDUM ON WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES OF GENOCIDE COMMITTED AGAINST THE SERBIAN PEOPLE IN THE AREA OF THE FORMER COMMUNE OF ODŽAK BY USTASHI-FUNDAMENTALIST PARAMILITARY FORMATIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

This Memorandum presents data collected and checked to date about the war crimes and crimes of genocide against the Serbian people in the area of the former commune of Odžak committed by members of Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations and members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia in the period from May 8 to July 15, 1992.

The commune of Odžak is situated in the central part of Bosanska Posavina. It covers an area of 205 sq.km. which accounts for 0.40% of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

According to the 1991 census the commune of Odžak had 30,651 inhabitants or 149.5 inhabitants per sq.km. The population comprised 16,598 i.e. 54.15% Croats; 6,084 or 19.85% Serbs; 6,229 or 20.32% Moslems; 1,133 or 3.7% Yugoslavs, with the rest acccunting for 607 or 1.98%. For the sake of comparison, according to the 1961 census, the commune of Odžak numbered 22,364 inhabitants, of which Croats 12,451 or 55.67%; Serbs 6,175 or 27.61%; Moslems 3,242 or 14.49%; Yugoslavs 413 or 1.85% and others 8 or 0.36%. It turns out that in 30 years the number of Croats increased by 4,147; Moslems by 2,987, Yugoslavs by 720 and others by 526, while the number of Serbs fell from 27.61% to 19.85% i.e. by 7.76%. In the area of the commune of Odžak there are a total of 21 villages and the town of Odžak. Croatian villages are Vojskova, Zorice, Osječak, Donji Svilaj, Potočani, Vrbovac, Srnava, Posavska Mahala, Novo Selo (formerly Balegovac),Gornja Dubica, Bijele Bare, Neteka and Ada. Serbs live in the following villages: Trnjak, Donja Dubica, Novi Grad, Lipik, Jezero, Gnionica and Jošavica. Serbs and Croats lived together in the village of Gornji Svilaj, and Serbs, Moslems and Croats in the town of Odžak.

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Preparations to do away with the Serbs and provocations designed to impose war on the Serbs in this part of Bosanska Posavina (Sava river valley) had started much earlier, especially in 1990, at the time of the establishment of the Croatian Democratic Union as the national political party of the Croats, formed after the fashion of the Croatian Democratic Union in Croatia proper, the founder of which is Franjo Tudjman. The Croatian Democratic Union in B&H and in Bosanska Posavina was in terms of programme and methods of practical day to day politics wholly subordinated to the central leadership of the Croatian Democratic Union in Zagreb and to Franjo Tudjman in person. The basic plank of the programme and policy of that party is anti-Yugoslavianism , anti-Serbianism, and the clerico-fascist tradition of the Ustashi movement of Ante Starčević, Josip Frank and Ante Pavelić, the Ustashi head (Poglavnik) of the so-called Independent State of Croatia in WW II. Initially this platform of theirs was hidden behind their alleged struggle against communism as an undemocratic system with, as a propaganda ploy , the Serbs being declared the greatest obstacle to that struggle. Hence the coining of the term "Serbocommunism" invented by the clerico-fascist founders of the Croatian Democratic Union with the objective of discrediting and satanizing the Serbian people in Yugoslavia and in B&H in this way also. This orientation of the Croatian Democratic Union was enthusiastically supported by the Croatian population in Bosanska Posavina, constantly manipulated as it was by the clerics, and in particular in the commune of Odžak, which in WW II was the staunchest bastion of Ustashiism and fascism. It was precisely here, in the Odžak area, that the units of the Yugoslav army ended their liberating operations in WW II, where an 11,000-strong group of Ustashi and Homeguardsmen (Domobran) fanatics put up a resistance from April 14 to May 25 ,1945, namely 16 days after the official termination of WW II.

Dyed-in-the-wool Ustashi, true to their ancestors, members of the Croatian Democratic Union in the area of the commune of Odžak started publicly threatening and psychologically intimidating the local Serbs already in 1990. Provocations and harassment of Serbs

in the villages in the commune of Odžak started immediately after the establishment of the national parties of the Croats and Moslems and their promotions at various events and rallies.

DJOKO (STEVO) GORANOVIĆ from Donja Dubica, 55 years of age, says the following in his statement referring to that time and those events:

"Fake wedding party motorcades passed through the village many times. Protruding from the passing column of cars were aggressive fingers showing a V for victory, or hands indicating the motions of throat slitting so as to openly threaten the people, checkered flags were waved, and all kinds of abuse and threats were shouted from them. Ustashi slogans and Ustashi symbols were drawn on the village tar road. Rallying cries and symbols with the same meaning and message were written and drawn on traffic signs and on fences around Serbian houses. This was done mainly at night in order to intimidate the Serbs. The initiatives of the Serbs from Donja Dubica with the communal assembly in Odžak aimed at peace, and requesting that the authorities deal with these practices had no results whatsoever".

And indeed, no good was to be expected from such authorities. Having won a majority at the first multi-party elections the Croatian Democratic Union established their authority. Immediately thereafter, emulating the example of their party mentors in B&H, they set up a coalition with the Moslem Party of Democratic Action. Serb councilors in the Assembly of the commune of Odžak were significantly in the minority and in such a parliament, with the Croat and Moslem national parties in a coalition to the detriment of the third partner in power, they were unable to prevent this evolution of events which would end disastrously for the Serbian people in the commune of Odžak. Provocations, intimidations and threats continued. Serb villagers were harassed by abusive phone calls, showered by curses and threats and Ustashi music in addition.

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Djordje (Spasoje) Sišljagić from Novi Grad, 70 years old, describes in his statement the behaviour of CDU extremists. "One of the principal organizers of CDU rallies, demonstrations and provocations in the period prior to the armed conflict and the tragic fate of the Serbs in the commune of Odžak was Jakov Terzić, son of Ante Terzić from Posavska Mahala, a member of the Ustashi movement in World War II. On several occasions he led CDU processions through the streets of Odžak, carrying the party flag and shouting out slogans: "Long live Croatia" and " Long live the Croatian Democratic Union." Together with his brother Pavo, this militant CDU member had fled to Canada to avoid being drafted to the Yugoslav People's Army. When the political turmoil started in Yugoslavia, he came home and immediately put himself at the service of the champions of chauvinist and fascist policy in the commune of Odžak. He proved his loyalty to the Ustashi movement by designing the gate to his yard in the shape of the letter "U", a symbol of Ustashiism, worn by Ustashi formation members on their caps and he laid out the flower beds in his garden in the same pattern.

Parallel with these and similar pressures on the Serbs, which occurred every day, actions of another kind were undertaken. There is no doubt whatsoever that everything was organized in conjunction with the party leadership of the CDU and the state leadership of the Republic of Croatia. Violence in night bars, at village crossroads and in the Serbian villages in the Odžak commune region were designed to spark off and fan tension and a psychosis of war with the chief task of the CDU fanatics, among whom pre-war hooligans and criminals were the ringleaders , being to ensure that the war from Croatia spill over to Bosnia-Herzegovina as quickly as possible;for the Moslem potential,with which a political alliance had already been struck, to be mobilized on an anti-Serbian basis; for conditions to be created for portions of Bosnian-Herzegovinian territory to be occupied by the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia, and for the Serbian people to be completely cut off from the mainstream. The Serbs were supposed to be rounded up in "reservations" and in Zagreb

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plans were to be carried out on the inauguration of a "Greater Croatia" within its historic and natural borders", that Croatia including large chunks of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian territory. Needless to say the territory of Bosanska Posavina was particularly counted on in this arrangement, in keeping with the unratified 1939 Cvetković-Maček Agreement.

Aggressive arti lery attacks on the Bosanska Posavina region started already in September 1991 , launched from the territory of the Republic of Croatia. On September 16,1991, in the village of Vinska, a shell fired from the environs of the village of Jankovci, commune of Slavonski brod, killed engineer Vojislav (father Slobodan) Goranović from Donja Dubica, born in 1950. He met his death in the compound of the enterprise he was employed with. This killing marked the beginning of the trials and tribulations of the Serbian people in Bosanska Posavina.

The aggressive intentions of the Republic of Croatia escalated at the beginning of 1992. Already on March 27 and 28, in the area of Bosanska Posavina, tanks of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia sought to sever the Bosanski Brod - Kupres territorial link.

I. PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1992 WAR IN THE AREA OF THE COMMUNE OF ODŽAK

The preparations for the aggressive war against the Serbian people, the establishment of Ustashi - fundamentalist paramilitary formations,their arming and in particular the associated collusion between the authorities in the commune of Odžak and the authorities in the Republic of Croatia are best attested to by the documents published on their activities by the communal committee of the CDU in Odžak headed by Mijo Matanović and the chairman of the crisis headquarters of the commune of Odžak Stipe Ivanković. The latter was also mayor of Odžak.*

Already on November 28,1991 the communal committee of the Croatian Democratic Union in Odžak issued a certificate to Mijo Matanović, chairman of the CDU communal committee authorizing him to move freely through the territory of the Republic of Croatia, also to Slavko Bago, secretary of the communal secretariat for national defense of the commune of Odžak and member of the CDU executive committee and to Marko Lujić and Pero Žečević, members of the CDU executive committee of Odžak "for the purpose of visiting the Croatian people of the commune of Odžak temporarily working in Germany and Switzerland". (Document I). In December 1991 "the communal crisis headquarters" headed by Stjepan Ivanković, president of the communal assembly of Odžak started functioning. On behalf of the crisis headquarters, on December 31, 1991 Ivanković authorized Slavko Bago, secretary of the communal secretariat for national defense, Pavo Vilić, Ilija Marić and Mato Marić to "represent on an equal footing the Odžak crisis headquarters in the territory of the commune of Vinkovci" in the Republic of Croatia (Document 2). That authorization was signed by Ivanković together with Mijo Matanović, president of the communal committee of the CDU. The same persons authorized, on January

* See annex I- documents of the CDU communal committee and of the crisis headquarters of the commune of Odžak on preparations for war (1-34)

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6, 1992, Dragan Martinović to "represent on an equal footing the commune of Odžak in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in connexion with the procurement of weapons and military equipment". (Document 3). On the same date, for the same purpose and from the same persons Ivica Matanović, one of the Ustashi commanders in the commune of Odžak was issued the same authorization. (Document 4)

The representative of the communal authorities and the communal committee of the CDU, Pero Zečević, was empowered to visit "the Croatian people temporarily employed in Switzerland", signed by Mijo Matanović (Document 5)

In addition to these activities of the Crisis Headquarters of the commune of Odžak and the communal committee of the CDU, attention should be drawn to the presence of military instructors from the Republic of Croatia in the area of the Odžak commune. At the beginning of January 1992 one of the military instructors was Željko (Mladen) Marković, born in 1954 , permanent residence in Kutina. In a letter of January 12, Mijo Matanović explains why the mentioned Marković failed to report on time to the Crisis Headquarters in Kutina, "since the same took part in preparing and conducting the training of men for possible war operations" in the commune of Odžak, and at the end requests that " you enable Željko Marković to come back here again ... because we need him, due to his competence and the authority he enjoys here". (Document 6). This letter is a glaring example confirming the active presence of representatives of the state and military structures of the Republic of Croatia on the soil of Bosanska Posavina for the purpose of training Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations for war against the Serbian people.

That example and others we will mention undoubtedly refutes the claims of some biased factors of the international community which would have the world believe that the Republic of Croatia is, because of its "aspirations after a democratic transformation"

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the victim of "Serbian aggression" and that it is not involved in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Not only was the Republic of Croatia involved in that war and sent its regular troops to Bosnia-Herzegovina, especially Bosanska Posavina for that purpose, but it sought, for the sake of furthering its own interests, to incite and wage war there. Its "aspirations after a democratic transformation" consisted actually of the aggressive clerico-fascist intentions of its leadership and for that purpose it wanted the war from Croatia to spill over to Bosnian-Herzegovinian soil as soon as possible. The Republic of Croatia, through its state and military authorities, helped in the forming and arming of Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations on the territory of Bosanska Posavina and Bosnia-Herzegovina, putting at their disposal military instructors, weapons, military equipment and its own regular troops. In that respect, in the communal authorities of the CDU and of the commune of Odžak it had the expected collaborators and executors of its policy and war strategy.

From the documents of the communal committee of the CDU of Odžak it is evident that some citizens of the commune of Odžak gave very generous contributions with a view to implementing the war-mongering policy of the CDU and waging war. Thus, for instance, Jozo Mitapčić, from Donji Svilaj, "gave voluntary contributions for organizing the defence of the commune,through various forms of material and monetary assistance in the value of 25 000 German Marks", for the needs of the Crisis Headquarters of the commune of Odžak and the local community of Donji Svilaj. On February 3, 1992 he was issued a written receipt from the communal committee of the CDU in Odžak to that effect. (Document 7). Matija (Pero) Dujak from Vojskova was authorized, on March 17, 1992 by Marko Lujić, secretary of the communal committee of the CDU to represent, on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the local community of Vojskova "in connexion with the procurement of weapons and materiel". (Document 8)

The president of the communal committee of the Croatian Democratic Union, Mijo Matanović sent on April 5, 1992 a certificate to the

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Chief of Staff and Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Croatia authorizing him and the members of the crisis headquarters of the local community of Donji Svilaj to "represent the Croatian people and the crisis headquarters of the commune of Odžak to take over weapons and equipment", and that the certificate is being issued so as to enable the mentioned "agents" to move unhindered through the territory of the Republic of Croatia, together with their vehicle (Document 9).

With the greeting "God and the Croats", a favourite already at the time of Ante Pavelić and his Ustashi, on April 6, 1992, Mijo Matanović addressed a letter to Croatian emigrants and Croats temporarily employed in West Europe, in which he "complains" that the "Republic of Croatia is itself at war and needs money to procure the necessary equipment, medicines and weapons for defending the people of Herzeg-Bosnia", which is endangered by "strong military-Chetnik formations". Matanović appeals to the Croatian emigrants and Croats employed in West Europe to organize themselves and raise monetary and material resources to help finance "the defence of Herzeg-Bosnia, and thus ease the burden of the Republic of Croatia which feels duty-bound to help the Croats in Herzeg-Bosnia". (Document 10). This is how he addresses his compatriots, while already several weeks earlier tanks of the regular trcops of the Republic of Croatia had been cruising through the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina along Bosanski Brod - Derventa - Doboj line, while in the Serb village of Sijekovac, in the commune of Bosanski Brod the regular troops of the Republic of Croatia and Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations had already massacred all the population pursuing a policy of genocide . Thereby the decision of the regional committee of the CDU, adopted in February 1991 in Derventa , namely that Bosanska Posavina is Hrvatska (Croatian) Posavina started to be implemented in practice. To make that a reality, the Serbs had to vanish from those areas.

One of the documents of the communal committee of the CDU in Odžak, also of April 6,1992 confirms that this commune had set up

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a sanitary corps headquarters on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. The secretary of the Communal Committee of the CDU, Marko Lujić, approved that for the needs of that corps a vehicle - the property of doctor Joze Brnić from Vrbovac was be taken to the territory of the Republic of Croatia. (Document 11). On April 7, 1992 the same person authorizes Tadija (Jure) Lujić from Osječak to represent the local community of Osječak on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the procurement of weapons and materiel. (Document 12).

Marko Martinović, from the 148th brigade of the Croatian Army, stayed on the territory of the commune of Odžak from March 28 to April 8, 1992 in the capacity of military instructor. Justifying his absence from the brigade Marko Lujić emphasized that Martinović was in that period " indeed very needed... because of the complex and difficult situation" and asked that he be allowed to return because " such soldiers are exceptionally needed at the moment". (Document 13)

The president of the crisis headquarters and of the communal assembly of Odžak, Stipo Ivanković and commander of the defence of the commune of Odžak Ivica Matanović authorized, on April 9, 1992, Pavo Vilić from Potočani, to represent the commune of Odžak on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of procuring weapons and military equipment, and /or materiel. (Document 14). On the same day, Stipo Ivanković, Mijo Matanović and Sejad Delić, president of the Party of Democratic Action (PDA) in Odžak, authorized members of the city committee of the PDA - Šaćir Mehić, Ibrahim Džinić and Ismet Delić to represent this party in the area of the commune of Vinkovci in the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of procuring weapons and materiel. (Document 15). That is just one example of the exceptionally fruitful anti-Serb cooperation between the Croatian Democratic Union and the Moslem Party of Democratic Action in Odžak which was to result in a horrendous crime against the Serbian population in that commune, meticulously planned and orchestrated from the Republic of Croatia.

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That extensive preparations for war were being carried out, especially in terms of arming and providing materiel for paramilitary formations of the CDU and the PDA, can be seen from Document 16, showing that Zdenko Ivelj from Potočani, took charge of the radio-station on April 10, 1992. On the same date Bariša Jurišić and Ivan Majić from Novi Grad - the hamlet of Lještrak- were authorized to procure weapons and materiel on behalf of their crisis h adquarters, because "this Croatian hamlet is situated in an unfavourable location". (Document 17) We emphasize that part of this village is Novi Grad where the Serbs are the majority. That is probably why qualifications were used of the kind of "unfavourable location" in respect of the hamlet of Lještrak , so as to warrant the illegal arming of the Croats to be best prepared for war against their neighbours.

Special authorization was given on April 13, 1992 to Andrija (Joze) Dujak, born in 1957. For the needs of the crisis headquarters of the commune of Odžak he was authorized to procure and transport, through the territory of the Republic of Croatia, to the Sava river, all war materiel for the commune of Odžak (Doc. no.18). Marko Ćorić from Bijele Bare was authorized to represent that local community for the needs of the crisis headquarters of Bijele Bare for the purpose of the procurement of weapons and materiel. The authorization was issued on April 14, 1992 (Document 19). A document signed on the same date by Pero Zečević on behalf of the crisis headquarters of the commune of Odžak clearly shows that the crisis headquarters in Gornja Dubica already had a radio station, a walkie-talkie, sniper rifles, infrared binoculars, raincoats, boots and suits. (Document No. 20)

Mato Ćulap from Novo Selo also had a similar document of authorization for the procurement of weapons and materiel from April 13 to 15, 1992. He procured them, also on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, for the needs of the crisis headquarters of Novo Selo. (Document 21). On April 15, 1992, such authorization was issued to members of the crisis headquarters of the local

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community of Tarevci: Sead Mehić, Meho Bajraktarević and Esad Isić. (document 22) .The fact that the local community of Tarevci is in the area of the commune of Modriča posed no obstacle whatsoever. Solidarity between the CDU and the Moslem PDA in militant anti-Serbianism had no borders. Already on the next day, on April 16, members of the city committee of the PDA in Odžak - Sejad Delić, Muharem Devedžić and Asmir Mulić got authorization to procure weapons and materiel in Osijek, in the Republic of Croatia. (Document 23).

On the same day, power of attorney was given to Božo Kopačević and Ivan Grgić from Donji Svilaj to represent that local community in the take over of different materiel and armaments for which purpose unhindered passage through the territory of the Republic of Croatia was provided thereunder . (Document 24). Marko (Joško) Mihalj, Marjan (Marko) Ilić, Ilija (Stjepan) Ilić, Marijan (Pavo) Brnić, and Ivo (Blažo) Lubin, were authorized , on April 16, on behalf of the crisis headquarters of the local community of Vrbovac to cross the Sava river and communicate on a daily basis with the Republic of Croatia (Document no. 25). On April 17, 1992 Mijo Dragić got a permit for transporting materiel for the needs of the crisis headquarters of the local community of Vojskova, bought in Switzerland from the voluntary contributions of Croats employed there (Document No. 26).

Also, on the same day, Anto Šimić, deputy of the Croatian Democratic Union to the Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Juro Protrkić and Matije Ćulap, were authorized to represent the local community of Novo Selo , for the purpose of procuring armaments and materiel in the territory of the Republic of Croatia. (Doc.27). Such authorizations, but this time for the needs of the local community of Zorice, were also given to Juro Božić, Jozo Jurić and Stjepan Jurić (Doc.28.). On April 18, Bariša Jurišić from Novi Grad - the hamlet of Lještrak - was authorized, for the needs of that hamlet, to procure armaments and other equipment in the Republic of Croatia (Doc. No.29.).

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The paramilitary formations of the CDU and the Moslem PDA got funds for procuring armaments and military equipment from various sources, especially from abroad. Most of the armaments and equipment were procured or given to them in the territory of the Republic of Croatia. It can be seen that 33 donors to the commune of Odžak from Munich raised 46,460 German marks of which 14,300 for the the work of the CDU, 13,800 for purchasing an ambulance, 8,000 for a jeep, and 10,300 for bullet-proof shirts. (Document 30). Analyses f part of the documentation of the communal committee of the CDU and the crisis headquarters of the commune of Odžak showed that in the period from November 28, 1991 to April 18,1992 44 persons from the commune of Odžak area who had vast powers conferred upon them, actively participated in the procurement of armaments, military equipment and other materiel. Each of those persons could move across the territory of the Republic of Croatia or its particular communes unhindered, enter into various arrangements and purchase and transport arms, military equipment and all types of materiel to the area of the commune of Odžak. The documentation shows that this route was also used by armed members of paramilitary formations of the CDU in Odžak, Potočani, Vojskova, Donji Svilaj, Osječak, Novi Grad (the hamlet of Lještrak), Bijele Bare, Novo Selo, Vrbovo and Zorice, as well as members of the paramilitary formations of the Moslem PDA in Odžak and Tarevci.

After having organized ,equipped and armed themselves with the maximum involvement of the state and military structures of the Republic of Croatia, the paramilitary Ustashi - fundamentalist formations in the area of the commune of Odžak, on completing military training conducted by military instructors from the Republic of Croatia, started terrorizing the Serbian population. Everything that was happening, from the provocations by the CDU and the PDA to the arming of the Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations and their collaboration with the regular army of the Republic of Croatia, took the Serbs in the area of the commune of Odžak by surprise and they reacted as best they could. However, the Serb settlements in the commune of Odžak found

themselves, due to their position, surrounded by 13 hostile and armed Croatian villages in the same commune and the Republic of Croatia. That is why Serb villagers did everything in their power to avoid the daily provocations of Ustashi-fundamentalist extremists, while their representatives talked to the communal authorities to try and preserve peace. However, they did not succeed. The provocations of Ustashi and fundamentalist extremists escalated at the end of March and the beginning of April 1992.

DJOKO (Stevo) GORANOVIĆ from Donja Dubica, age 55, made the following statement in connexion with these provocations:

" In those days the Ustashi extremists Anto Djojić, nicknamed "Kelin" and Joko Radić, the son of Jozo, fell armed upon Donja Dubica with the intention of bombing the village cafe. They were disarmed by the village guards and the bombs were seized. The case was reported to the police, but they failed to take any action. In point of fact, they had come to Donja Dubica via a point manned by the police. They let them enter the village armed. That is why Anto Djojić fell on Donja Dubica again. The village guards again disarmed him, the police station in Odžak was again informed, but - the reply was that there was nothing anybody could do to the Djojićs. From the Ustashi hamlet of Papučija in Donja Dubica all the way to Odžak Ustashi machine gun nests had been placed. It was with trepidation and fear that one went to Odžak, but one had to go to attend to one' s daily business.. Exposed to constant threats of the armed Ustashi extremists, the villagers of Donja Dubica decided to join their village to the commune of Šamac so that the authorities of this commune might protect them. However, already on April 18, 1992, around 10 p.m., the first shells started to land on Donja Dubica from the village of Jaruga, from the territory of the Republic of Croatia and from the surrounding Croatian villages in the communes of Odžak, Zorice and Prud.

In addition to machine gun nests, armed provocations by armed Ustashi extremists and the countenancing by the official authorities of all that, the Serbian population was also worried

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because it knew that members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia were crossing the Sava river by boat from the Republic of Croatia. It became evident that the Serbs in the area of the commune of Odžak were definitely surrounded from all sides by Ustashi & fundamentalist paramilitary formations and regular troops of the Republic of Croatia.

There were Ustashi barricades on almost all the roads. They took Stojanka Milojević, wife of Milivoje, who was pregnant to a doctor in Šamac, by car, via the Croatian village of Prud. At the barricades in Prud the car was stopped and returned. Several days latter Stojanka gave birth to a stillborn child.

The intention to save at least some of the Serbian innocents - women and children - succeeded inasmuch as some women and children from Trnjak and Donja Dubica were pulled out through the Serbian hamlet of Struke on April 18,1992.

The grenades which in the evening of April 18 showered Donja Dubica added to the mounting fear and tension among the Serbian civilians. On the following day, Rajko Djurić, called "Truman", a Serb parliamentarian from Donja Dubica and organizer of the evacuation of the civilian population, went to Struke, a Serbian hamlet of the village of Prud. He wanted to see whether it would be possible to take the remaining women and children out of the Ustashi encirclement. He arrived at Struke by car with Boro Rakić, Stevo Goranović and Rajko Božić, but they were ambushed by Ustashi from Prud and members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia. On that occasion Rajko Djurić was killed, Rajko Božić severely wounded and captured, while Stevo Goranović and Boro Rakić, who were slightly wounded, managed to escape and bring the news of this Ustashi crime to Donja Dubica.

The killed Rajko Djurić was buried on April 20. On the same day Milan Rakić, president of the Crisis Headquarters of the local community of Novi Grad, went to Prud for negotiations related to Djurić's killing. He was accompanied by Bogdan Dragojlović and his

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wife Milevka, Tomislav Kršić and Pero Vladić. None of the five of them came back that day. They were thought to have been captured or killed. Only after the commune of Odžak was liberated by the army of the Republic of Srpska did we learn that this group of negotiators had been kidnapped in Prud and taken to the territory of the Republic of Croatia. According to the words of Milevka Dragojlović, immediately after they were driven to Croatia, on April 20, Tomislav (Rajko) Kršić (1962) and Pero (Mirko) Vladić (1970) were taken out of the car and several moments later two shots were heard, some fifty meters from the car. Kršić and Vladić were never heard of again.

A group of Serbian negotiators from Donja Dubica comprising Damjan Jelić, Maksim Dervenić, Racko Dragić, and Djoko Goranović went on April 20 to Papučija, a Croat hamlet of Donja Dubica. There, in Šime Švabić's yard, Marko Vidić from Papučija gave them the message of the Ustashi command from Prud that they should surrender the weapons they have in Donja Dubica by six p.m. and accordingly inform the Serbian population of Donja Dubica and also the Ustashi command in Prud of their final decision. They set an ultimatum that the Command be informed about their decision before 6 p.m. Since it was evident that Vidić was not an authorized Ustashi negotiator and that he could give no information as to whether members of both peoples, the Croats and the Serbs, would be disarmed at the same time, the mentioned group of negotiators, together with a group of Croats from Žorice who were in uniform, went to the village of Prud. The Croats in uniform were led by Ivan Čukić from Žorice who had a pistol. In Prud, in front of a house, the negotiators came across a large group of citizens and unknown armed members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia. They were in fatigues, with crew cuts, with black bands around their heads and in fingerless gloves. Among them was Marko Paradžik from Prud. It was immediately clear to the negotiators from Donja Dubica that the situation here was in the hands of the regular troops of the Republic of Croatia and under the command of their officers. On the house was the flag of the Republic of Croatia and a lot of men and women were preparing food for the

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army in the yard. After a long wait the negotiators from Donja Dubica were received in the Command premises which were in the cellar of the mentioned house.

DAMJAN (Milan) JELIĆ from Donja Dubica, 54 years old, gave the following statement about that "reception" and "negotiations":
"We were addressed by one of the two present members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia. He introduced himself as Čavka, commander-in-chief of the Croatian Bosnian army.He stressed that Šamac would fall into their hands in three days and that all the Serb villages in the area of the commune of Odžak had been completely encircled. No one had a chance of escaping and should not even try. He emphasized that the army under his command were elite troops, well-armed and trained, ready for battle and determined to rid the Croats of "greater Serbian ambitions". He made an ultimatum for the surrender of weapons according to a list allegedly found on the killed Rajko Djurić. In that case "no Serb would come to any harm". That had to be done until 6.00 p.m. If not he would order a raid and disarm them by force. To the remark that it was too short a period, Čavka said that the Serb negotiators had no right to set any conditions, underlining in particular that only the Serbs should surrender their weapons.

The negotiators returned to Donja Dubica via the village of Vojskova. There they were stopped by armed members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia. They maltreated them, searched the vehicle and in the end threw out most of the things in the trunk of the car and kept them for themselves.

After everything that transpired the remaining population of Donja Dubica mustered and found various ways to get to Novi Grad. They clambered onto tractors, trailers, lorries and passenger cars where they also loaded what precious possessions they could. In Novi Grad the Serbs organized a defense. They would not allow themselves to be again the victims of genocide like the one committed on December 7 and 8, 1944 in the Serb villages of the

commune of Odžak, when Pavelić's Ustashi hordes slaughtered every living soul in sight in Trnjak and Donja Dubica. 713 men, women and children lost their lives then only because they were Serbs.

On the line of defense of Novi Grad the defenders withstood Ustashi pressures until May 8, 1992. The supremacy of the Ustashi forces was evident. Grenades were fired on Novi Grad every day from the territory of the Republic of Croatia from the village of Jaruge as well as from the surrounding Croatian villages in the commune of Odžak. The village suffered much destruction from the artillery and villagers suffered heavy casualties. On May 7, 1992, the defenders of Novi Grad were informed that an agreement had been made with the Ustashi according to which they should surrender their weapons to the Ustashi after which all Serbian population including the defenders of Novi Grad would be evacuated over the Bosna river to the village of Miloševac on free Serbian territory. Many of the defenders doubted that the Ustashi would observe this agreement but the orders of the Crisis Headquarters from Novi Grad were nevertheless carried out.

The weapons were surrendered in the compound of the "Ratar" enterprise, located between Novi Grad and Posavska Mahala. Previously, a line had been made of tractors with trailers, trucks and passenger vehicles. All of them were loaded with more valuable household effects, food, and clothing. The line was surrounded by a large number of Croatian army and police troops. It moved slowly towards Odžak. The Ustashi soldiers and police searched the column group by group. In the process they hit people, especially younger men. They hit a young man from Trnjak on the forehead with the butt of a rifle. The column was very long. It started from Novi Grad on May 8 at 3 p.m. and arrived at Odžak about midnight. Namely it took it nine hours to cover only eight kilometers, the distance between Novi Grad and Odžak. It was a real ordeal. All the vehicles carrying their cargo, i.e. the movable property of the Serbian civilians comprising this long column, were parked at the Odžak cattle market. The people were then driven into buses after having been searched again. They were

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taken to the elementary school in Odžak where the citizens of Odžak had already formed a gauntlet the Serbs were forced to run on arrival. They struck the Serbs on their heads and kicked them with their feet. After this humiliating ordeal the Serbs were taken to the gym of the elementary school. The gym was crammed full. The Ustashi started making some sort ofa register of the prisoners. According to that first register there were 728 persons (160 from Donja Dubica and the others were Serbs from Novi Grad).

Thus on May 8, 1992, the Serbs from the area of the commune of Odžak, instead of on free territory, found themselves in Ustashi concentration camps. They were deceived and taken hostage and thrown into the most horrendous prisons one can imagine. All the Serb civilians found in Trnjak, Struk, Donja Dubica, Novi Grad, Gornji Svilaj and Odžak were brought to the camps which had evidently been set up in advance. There were two camps for Serbs in Odžak. One was in the already mentioned gym of the elementary school and the other in the "Strolit" enterprise. Men were imprisoned in these camps while women were held in rooms on the top floor of the elementary school. Later they were put up in private houses and socially owned flats in Odžak in some sort of house detention or isolation. They stayed there for over three weeks and then they were taken to Novi Grad where they were later to undergo the greatest ordeal and suffering.

After the army of the Republic of Srpska liberated the area of Odžak, the Ustashi, who were retreating , deported the remaining inmates from Odžak to camps in Bosanski Brod. One of those camps was in the prison called "Tulek", another in the the building material storehouse of the former Construction Industrial Enterprise and a third in the secondary school centre in Bosanski Brod. Testimonies attest that each one of them was a place of horrendous torture of the Serbs and they were the first signal of resurgent fascism in Europe in the form of fundamentalist Ustashi extremists. A number of the inmates from Odžak were sent to a camp in Slavonski Brod set up in a private bowling alley "Kod

Bardaka". After Bosanski Brod was liberated by the army of the Republic of Srpska, all the inmates from the Serb villages in the communes of Odžak, Bosanski Brod and Derventa were taken to Slavonski Brod and then deported to Ustashi camps in Orašje and Donja Mahala. Some of them were exchanged for captured Ustashi combatants in various intervals, and others remained struggling for survival in the inhumane camp conditions. Many of them are still in Ustashi camps in the Republic of Croatia, in Orašje and Donja Mahala and many have left their bones in those awful camps after horrible torture.

II.THE SUFFERINGS OF SERB CIVILIANS FROM THE AREA OF THE COMMUNE OF ODŽAK INTERNED IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN ODŽAK, BOSANSKI BROD, SLAVONSKI BROD AND ORAŠJE

The golgotha of the Serbs in Ustashi concentration camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod, Orašje and Donja Mahala began on May 8, 1992 and continues to date. It is hard to describe in one place everything that happened in those places of torture of the Serbs and even harder to make a synthesis of the documents and testimonies about the orgies of Ustashi criminals. In brief , in these camps, Serbs were the victims of various crimes at the hands of the Ustashi, the aim of which was the psychological, physical and biological annihilation of the Serb entity in the region of Bosanska Posavina. Methods were employed characteristic only of fascism and racism, methods after which any idea of any possible joint life with even the farthest removed kin of the Ustashi monsters was ruled out altogether.

While the inmates were being tortured in camps, their property was being looted. Everything the Serbs had brought with them and left on the cattle market in Odžak was plundered and driven away to the Republic of Croatia.

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LAZAR (Risto) ILINČIĆ from Donja Dubica - Trnjak, 41, says among other things the following about this plunder of Serb property in his statement:

" On May 10, 1992, I and my two brothers, Jovo and Ljubo, my uncle Ilija and my colleagues Božo Ninković, Mišo Stanić, Mićo Rakić, Vojo and Pero from Novi Grad and some other people whom I do not know, were taken to the cattle market where our cars, trucks, tractors and cattle were. They ordered us to take all objects of value out. The task was supervised by policeman Anto Švabić, Secretary of what before the war was the Secretariat of the Interior of Odžak, Neven Djukić from Zorice, Blaž from Posavska Mahala and some others whom I did not know. Some 50 - 60 members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia were there and they took for themselves, i.e. drove away to Croatia all those things we which we had to load on the trucks. The property mainly consisted of TV sets, video recorders, cameras, expensive clocks, washers, refrigerators, freezers, dishes, food, beverages and other articles. All our passenger and other vehicles were also taken to Croatia. While we were doing this , members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia cursed our Chetnik and Serbian mothers, our children etc.".

DAMJAN (Milan) JELIĆ from Donja Dubica, 54 years old, in his testimony speaks about the plundering of the property of the inmates:

" Once, after Ljubiša Milojević was beaten, and he was often taken away and beaten, they sent him to us in the gym. He told us that he had been ordered to collect our watches and jewelry. He collected two plastic bagfuls of watches and one of gold objects. He gave them to the members of the National Guard from Slavonija.".

The horrors the Serbs went through in Ustashi camps testify to unseen brutality. Following is a systematization of the crimes committed only on the basis of facts collected and established so far:

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1. The accommodation conditions in camps were such that they did not provide even a minimum of living space for so many people. In the camp in the elementary school in Odžak, for instance, there were 0.4 square metres of space per inmate where he stayed all day and night. The camp premises were stuffy. In Bosanski Brod, in a camp located in a storehouse of building materials the inmates stayed all day and night under the eaves, exposed to rain, strong sunshine, insects, rodents, drafts, cement dust and other pollutants.

2. Sanitary conditions were below the bare minimum. The inmates had no change of clothes for several weeks and some even longer. They could take no baths except be given them as a form of maltreatment. Frequently they were prohibited from using the toilet which forced them to use pails which they found themselves in the compound. These pails sometimes remained there for days giving off a foul stench and the Ustashi criminals called it a stink characteristic of " Serbo-Chetniks".

3. The inmates were tortured by hunger and thirst, especially in camps in Odžak. Their daily ration was one loaf of bread of 750 grams per 20 inmates, and 2 deciliters each of tea or unsalted insipid soup in a plastic cup. They were often given food whose shelf life had expired and , to quench their thirst, polluted water full of sand, due to which many inmates got ill, especially of enterocolitis and dysentery. Medical assistance was extended only to those who were more seriously injured during forced labour - digging Ustashi trenches - but it too was restricted. Even after medical interventions the sick and wounded inmates were not allowed to take the prescribed drugs.

4. The inmates had to greet every camp officer and other "officers" of the Croatian army or members of the Ustashi - fundamentalist paramilitary formations with the Ustashi greeting "Ready for the Homeland!". They forced the inmates to sing Ustashi songs for nights on end, standing on their feet and they had to

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write these songs down and learn them by heart. JOVAN PERIĆ, a 73-years old man from Novi Grad, was also forced to do that. He too had to learn the song by heart and sing it after having been beaten. He saved the integral text of that song as a "memento" of all the rambunctious maltreatment they suffered at the hands of the Ustashi and of the very clear Ustashi message that their ultimate aim is the destruction of Serbia - the parent state of all Serbs.*

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* The text of the song the Ustashi forced the inmates to sing is:

Dawn is breaking, day is waking
there go Jure and Boban
Jure is calling, Boban is shouting
Here I come my Poglavnik (leader)

Oh Ustashi my dear brothers
Deep is the murky river Drina
Drina is to be forded
and Serbia is to be burned

When he crossed the Drina river
he was hit in the leg
He did not shout for help
but : Ready for the Homeland"!

5. Bathing was organized for the inmates in the yard of the camp only to humiliate and torture them. The naked inmates were made to go out of the camp premises and a fire engine was waiting for them in the yard. In a column, one by one they had to stand in front of the engine and they were hosed down by cold water under strong pressure. Many of the inmates, exhausted by torture and hunger would fall down under the impact. There were many sick inmates for whom bathing in cold water spelled danger, especially in the described cruel manner. The Ustashi often took out women together with the men for such and similar "baths".

6. In the camps the Ustashi organized what are known as camp weddings. The first " wedding night" was accompanied by guitar music played by an inmate. Under the direction of the Ustashi criminals the "bride and the bridegroom" ,who were chosen from among the ranks of the prisoners, had to be as incongruent as possible physically, in age, height, educational background and similar. At gunpoint they had to engage in sexual intercourse in front of the Ustashi. Dragomir Nedić from Novi Grad was subjected to this form of criminal humiliation. The woman who was forced to be the "bride" in this criminal Ustashi orgy lost her mind afterwards.

7. The crimes of rape of Serbian women, girls and children were horrific. Such crimes were committed on a mass scale in Novi Grad, Bosanski Brod and some Croatian villages of the Odžak commune.*The forcing of the inmates to sexual and other forms of perversions and the sado-masochistic abuse of Serbian women was real hell, on which there are numerous and irrefragable testimonies.

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* A Memorandum on the crimes of rape of children, girls and women of Serbian nationality in the Bosnian-Herzegovinian village of Novi Grad - the commune of Odžak, has been submitted to the United Nations Organization and distributed as an official document.

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8.Threatened by weapons the inmates were forced to beat one another and slap one another in the face. Men who until yesterday had been their first neighbours and knew them well turned into inveterate Ustashi criminals in the camps. For them a particular source of pleasure was to roll-call entire Serbian families and force them to beat each other unconscious.Many times, the inmates were forced to have sexual intercourse with the mentally deranged Serbian girl S.S. (35 years of age) in the presence of their torturers. She was also an inmate. A specific form of torture was the forcing of inmates to line up , take a running start one by one and collide head-on with the wall or the school blackboard. They had to do that until blood started spurting from their broken heads.

9. The inmates were forced to dig trenches in the front fighting lines in the areas of the communes of Bosanski Brod and Orašje for the needs of the regular army of the Republic of Croatia and of paramilitary Ustashi-fundamentalist formations. Many lost their lives or were severely wounded during such forced labour.They were also forced to do the following:

- to climb out of the trenches during actual fighting and shout abuse and curses at members of the Army of the Republic of Srpska;

- to pull out, from the line of fire, during artillery shelling, killed fighters of the Army of the Republic of Srpska and to watch their dead bodies massacred;

- - to pull out,from the line of fire, also in the thick of the fighting, wounded and killed Ustashi.

10. The most often employed from a multitude of forms of systematic annihilation of Serbs in the camps, was endless and brutal battery, to which many succumbed. The beatings took place every day, and as a rule, lasted at least until the beaten inmate fainted. The beaten inmates would be returned to the camp premises

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bloodstained, swollen, black and blue from the hitting, with smashed heads, broken limbs and ribs, ruptured kidneys and chests, mutilated and totally exhausted.

To these brutalities we should also add the individual acts of the Ustashi which make one's hair stand on end:

- forcing inmates to lick their own blood or the blood of their co-sufferers from the floor of the premises in which they were beaten or from the ground;

- firing from weapons above the heads of the inmates,

- pointing an empty pistol or gun at their temples and pulling the trigger,in order to frighten them, and putting the barrels of firearms in their mouths with the same purpose;

- forcing the inmates to lick clean the muddy boots of the their Ustashi torturers;

- playing with a knife around the throat, eyes and ears of the inmates, carving the Ustashi symbol "U" on their chests, backs and foreheads with a knife, deliberately stabbing and scarring with a knife the palms and backs of inmates, threatening that their genitals would be cut off, setting dogs on naked and beaten inmates, biting off the ears of a previously battered inmate which the Ustashi did with their own teeth;

- putting of inmates into the boot of a passenger car or bus and driving them around Croatian villages to run the gauntlet, where women and even 12 year-old children hit them,

- hanging inmates on hooks in meat curing sheds to be "cured" , while the Ustashi sat in the yard and caroused ,

- tying up inmates' testicles by wire and then hitting the testicles with a hard object, with the inmates being

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gagged so that the terrible wails of the tortured would not be heard,

- dragging the tortured and semi-conscious inmates up and down staircases by their feet so that their heads and bodies would hit each and every step,

- prohibiting shaving , and burning the inmates' beards with their hands tied,

- drawing of a red-hot iron bar along their bare bodies and necks,

- drilling of the inmates' heads with a power drill,

- forcing defenseless women to perverse acts,

- forcing inmates to jump head-on from a table on tile or concrete floors,

- throwing victims into wells,

- locking people inside houses and setting them on fire,

- killing elderly, sick and infirm victims by stoning,

- hanging people by the feet, severely torturing them and leaving them to die in that position,

- raping a mother in front of her 16 year old son,

- killing an inmate for having informed the International Red Cross team that the Ustashi were hiding women and girls in the camp,

- taking inmates in an unknown direction so that even today they are considered missing,

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- slitting the throats of inmates completely debilitated and weary from permanent torture,

- pushing truncheons up a woman's vagina and anus after she had been raped by 40 (forty) Ustashas,

- piercing an inmate's fist together with the board on which his fists were forcibly laid, and then taking out the screwdriver used to pierce the fists and the board by rocking it out,

- drawing wire through the ears of inmates and the suspending of a heavy piece of board by that wire,

- forcing inmates to confess to crimes they never committed in front of cameramen and journalists of foreign TV companies.

The Ustashi in the camps continuously engaged in these acts of brutality, as a rule with even more passion after the camp had been toured by representatives of the International Red Cross. Several hundred troops belonging to Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations from the communes of Odžak, Bosanski Brod and Orašje together with the members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia participated in the maltreatment of the inmates.

The inmates who survived have given shocking testimonies of the horrific dimensions of the crimes committed.*

The Croatian population in this area, themselves frightened at the scale, brutality and methods the regular army of the Republic of Croatia and the Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations employed in committing these crimes in Bosanska Posavina and the commune of Odžak, and fearful at the same time that the army of the Republic of Srpska might possibly retaliate for the crimes committed left this area en masse and crossed to the territory of the Republic of Croatia. This was however, used by the European

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Community and the "architects" of the New World Order to accuse the Serbs in the former B&H of ethnic cleansing and the Croatian population , by crossing to the Republic of Croatia agreed to share the fate of the criminals in its own nation.The shocking testimonies of the physically and mentally destroyed Serbs, devastated by the unparalleled brutality of torture at the hands of Croatian fascists and Islamic fundamentalists, are a grave warning to European peace-makers. The warning is that after these ordeals, even if only those in Bosanska Posavina are taken into account, the Serbs will not take anymore the kind of political and military pressure that has been brought to bear on them from those quarters from the very beginning of the war imposed on them. Europe and the world should at long last clearly see, on the basis of what has been presented, that genocide had been planned and executed over the Serbs. As shown, the Serbs were victims of concentration death camps of the Ustashi and the fundamentalists which were in no respect second to the concentration camps of their models - Pavelić's Independent State of Croatia and Hitler's Germany.

And indeed, the figures themselves testify to this. According to the data collected and available so far the Serbian population in the area of Odžak lost 102 people in the 1991 war** . By May 10,1993 758 Serb civilians and prisoners of war, monstrously tortured in Ustashi concentration camps *** had been exchanged:

* See Annex 2. Statements by civilians of Serb nationality interned in Ustashi concentration camps in Odžak, Bosanski Brod, Slavonski Brod and Orašje.

** See Annex 3 . List of civilian Serb victims from the area of the commune of Odžak in the 1992-1993 war

*** See Annex 4 . List of civilian Serb victims interned from May 8 1992 in Ustashi concentration camps and of POWs exchanged until May 10,1993.

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III - DESTRUCTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE SERBIAN PEOPLE, OF CULTURAL-HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND PLACES OF WORSHIP IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ODŽAK

In addition to committing appaling crimes against the Serb population in concentration camps, Ustashi-fundamentalist paramilitary formations and regular troops of the Republic of Croatia thoroughly pursued policy of obliterating everything Serbian, including the destruction of their cultural heritage, cultural-historical monuments and places of worship.

First, school buildings and other educational and cultural institutions were turned into Ustashi concentration camps. School buildings in Novi Grad, Odžak and Bosanski Brod were used as camps. In Donja Dubica, the schoolhouse was damaged and Ustashi and fascist symbols written on its walls. This schoolhouse was used, more than once, as a place were Ustashi criminals would bring and brutally beat Serbs from other camps. The schoolhouse in Gnionica was demolished and was also used as an Ustashi barracks. The Youth Center and its library in Novi Grad were demolished and burnt down.

The monument in Donja Dubica, commemorating the victims of the Ustashi genocide committed against Serb civilians in the Second World War, was desecrated. The plates bearing the names of the victims were riddled by machine gun and automatic rifle. We should recall that on 7 and 8 December 1944 the Ustashi slaughtered 713 civilians, villagers of Trnjak and Donja Dubica. By destroying the monument in 1992, the Ustashi wanted to destroy the memory of those innocent victims, to efface any awareness of their existence, to destroy irrefutable evidence of the rampaging of their Ustashi ancestors and to eliminate any possibility for the survival of the remaining Serbs and of Serb graves on the soil of the municipality of Odžak.

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There was a monument in Gornji Svilaj to soldiers of the 53rd and 27th divisions of the Yugoslav Army, killed in the period between 14 April and 25 May 1945 in battles against a fanaticized unit of 11,000 Ustashi and Croatian Home Guardsmen (Domobran) - the unit that defended Ustashiism and Fascism even when their leader Poglavnik Pavelić had fled abroad and Hitler's Germany had officially capitulated. The place was the burial ground of 550 soldiers of the said Yugoslav Army divisions. In 1992, the Ustashi destroyed it completely by mines because, obviously, the monument painfully reminded them of the defeat of their fathers and grandfathers in 1945.

The Ustashi-fundamentalist objective in destroying the entity of the Serb people in the area of the municipality of Odžak is unequivocally proven by the destruction of Serbian Orthodox churches and their property.

The Serbian Orthodox churh of the Most Holy Virgin in Donja Dubica, built in 1911, was first ruined by the Ustashi of the Pavelić's Independent State of Croatia in 1944. The church was renovated and dedicated on 13 October 1991 by His Beatitude the Serbian Patriarch Pavle. It was burnt down by the Army of the Republic of Croatia on 21 June 1992.

The Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Peter and Paul in Novi Grad was also renovated in 1991. The Ustashi burnt it in July 1992.

The Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holy Grand Martyr Czar Lazar of Kosovo in Gnionica was a new church, built in July 1991. The Ustashi completely destroyed it by mines in June 1992.

The Serbian Orthodox Church in Gornji Svilaj was built in 1992. In June, the same year, it was mined and completely destroyed by the Ustashi. It did not last long enough to be dedicated and given a name.

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Everything that bore witness to the Serbian culture, Orthodox religion, tradition and the suffering of the Serbian people in the area of the municipality of Odžak was destroyed in an unbridled Ustashi assault in the first half of 1992. It happened in the period when all Serbs from that area were already interned in Ustashi concentration camps. The unrestrained Ustashi were in a position to demolish and destroy the Serbian cultural heritage - schoolhouses, cultural-historical monuments and churches - undisturbed and with malice.

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IV - MASS DESTRUCTION OF SERB VILLAGES, PLUNDERING OF SERB PROPERTY AND USTASHI CRIMES

The Crisis Headquarters of the municipality of Odžak, at its session held on 30 May 1992, adopted the following decision on termination of employment:

"The employment of all workers employed in enterprises and institutions in the area of the municipality of Odžak who have not obeyed the order of the Crisis Headquarters to report to work on 18 May 1922 shall be terminated on the date when they last reported to work, with the exception of mothers with children aged below 7 and members of the Croatian Defense Council (HVO)... The director shall issue a decision to that effect within 7 days... A member of the Croatian Defense Coucil (HVO) who applies for the advertised vacancy shall be given priority" (Document _____)

The said decision was signed by the President of the Crisis Headquarters of the municipality of Odžak. This is just one of the countless crimes committed against the Serbs during the Ustashi reign of terror in the municipality of Odžak. The deadline for reporting to work was 18 May 1992, while all the Serbian people, including workers employed in enterprises, had already been in concentration camps for ten days, having been interned there on 8 May. Any comments on this Ustashi cynicism would be superfluous.

The internment of the entire civilian Serb population from the Serb villages of Trnjak, Donja Dubica, Struka, Novi Grad and Lipik in concentration camps, entailed their losing of all their labour rights and was followed by the Ustashi systematic burning down of Serb residential houses and business facilities. All the said Serb villages were burned. In addition to the movable property which the Serbs had brought with them and the Ustashi seized at the livestock market in Odžak in May 1992, they also looted the remaining movable property from desolate Serb

houses. The livestock from Serb households was either killed or taken to Croatia, to feed the torturers of Serbs. The desolate Serb households*, burnt and devastated, are a ghastly sight.

One of the Ustashi concentration camps wardens, Anto Golubović, wrote two letters to JM, a girl from Novi Grad who he wanted to get hold of, which he sent via exchanged Serbs from camps in Croatia. "I'll kill them all if you don't come", he said in the first letter, and: "Your relatives will not be exchanged or get anything if you don't come", in the second. The relatives concerned were Jela's brother, her cousin and his children, who were taken to camps in Croatia. These letters bear witness to the warped Ustashi mind (Document 34). They indicate that the Ustashi found a formula whereby, using blackmail, they forced their victims to make horrible choices. All the dilemmas imposed by this criminal were eliminated by the girl's father, who said: "I cannot choose between my son and my daughter. Let the fate of each one of them decide on their future". He, who had also gone through the horrors of Ustashi camps said that this blackmail had been harder to take than any other abomination.

The Ustashi committed even such crimes as locking the victims inside their houses and then putting them on fire. This also happened in Novi Grad. Fortunately, despite panic, the victims succeeded in getting out of the burning house through the windows. They were all women. In another case, the Ustashi caught Milan Topić and his wife Nada, surrounded them with piles of straw, which they put on fire. Before the victims started to burn, the Ustashi pulled them out of the blaze. The purpose was to brutally terrify them. But, Milan was bestially beaten and his wife raped afterwards.

The Ustashi also held children in their camps, but tried to hide that fact. One document of the Municipal Civil

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* see annex 5 - Testimonies on devastation of Serb villages, crimes and plundering

/...

Defense HQ in Odžak (See Annex 1, Document 31), dated 17 May 1992, shows that Ljubica Lešić from Novi Grad was given permission to commute from Odžak to Novi Grad for the purpose of basic housekeeping and that she was allowed to take along her minor son Risto Makić, born in 1975. Ljubica and her son were kept in one of the Odžak camps at the time.

The method in which the Ustashi crimes in the area of the municipality of Odžak were committed in the 1992 war irrefutably confirm that they had been carefully planned. They were committed according to a uniform scheme. It was a system directed from a center, because crimes were not committed at one place only, nor were they individual cases incidental to the war. Besides, the number of perpetrators is large. According to the facts established so far, the number of perpetrators of crimes exceeds 300 (See Annex 4): List of perpetrators of war crimes in the area of the municipality of Odžak in 1992). Crime was an important tool in the implementation of the Greater-Croatian-policy. The effects are regrettably visible and can be matched to the vehemence and effects of the anti-Serbian bias of the European mass media.

Not only the Serbs have been defeated by the suppression of the truth about the crimes committed. The humanity of Europe and of the world have also suffered a defeat.

* *
*

In the period from 19 April to 8 May 1992, when the Serb population in the municipality of Odžak was surrounded by the regular army of the Republic of Croatia and para-military Ustashi-fundamentalist formations, the Serb village of Novi Grad was visited by representatives of the European Community. The Serb population was more than happy about their visit and expected them to use their authority to prevent their further suffering.

/...

- Miro Pavić and Željko Tomić testify to that effect:

MIRO (Koste) PAVIĆ from Novi Grad, aged 30, says:

"On 24 April 1992, I was wounded in the left leg. The fighting was on the Novi Grad-Svilaj line. Since I was wounded, I was very happy about the arrival of the European Community representatives. They promised to take the wounded the free territory. We left in the direction of Odžak with them. When we got there, we were taken out of the convoy and placed in the local Health Center. We spent two or three days in the Health Center, and then, I was taken to the "Strolit" camp.

ŽELJKO (Stanko) TOMIĆ, from Novi Grad, aged 32, says:

"I wish to point out that before we were turned over, we were visited twice by representatives of the European Community who, supposedly, mediated in the tranfer of people to free territory. I can see now that those were games, because no representative of the European Community made any serious attempt, nor kept the promise. They conducted an inspection and saw for themselves the destruction of Novi Grad caused by artillery shelling launched from the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the village of Jaruga, as well as acknowledged the fact that the wounded villagers were dying because of the lack of medicaments and professional medical help. Minor wounds caused death. They saw for themselves that we were villagers, that we were attacked, that we were defending our own homes and children and that there were no Yugoslav National Army units here, nor volunteers from elsewhere. They recorded a lot of material in that respect. Whether we did not get any help from them just because we were Serbs, I don't know".

* *
*

/...

The consequences of the examples of selective humanism true to European tradition when the Balkan affairs are concerned, were more than tragic for the Serbs in the area of the municipality of Odžak. If the representatives of the European Community failed to communicate the facts which they learned, both they and Europe are to be blamed, because the European Community had delegated them as impartial observers. On the other hand, if they did report what they saw, the guilt of Europe is immeasurable. It is still not too late for the United Nations, international organizations and institutions to recognize the factual situation in this area, as well as in the area of Bosanska Posavina, the municipalities of Bosanski Brod and Derventa in particular, and to offer a plan to redress the catastrophic impact of the suppression of the truth about the suffering of the Serbs in this area, which is greater that the havoc of war itself.

A N N E X 1

D O C U M E N T S

OF THE CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION AND THE CRISIS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE COMMUNE OF ODŽAK ON THE PREPARATIONS OF THE 1992 WAR

(Enclosures 1 - 34)

Šamac, 15 May 1993

/...

DOCUMENT 1

CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION (CDU) OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (BH)
O D Ž A K CDU COMMUNAL COMMITTEE, BH
No. 9/91

LAISSER PASSER

Issued to the the below listed four members of the CDU Committee of the Commune of Odžak for the purpose of unimpeded movement throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia aimed at visiting Croatian nationals in the Commune of Odžak temporarily employed in Germany and Switzerland.:

Mijo Matanović, CDU President
Marko Lujić
Pero Zečević
Slavo Bago, CDU Secretary

Odžak, 28 November 1991

Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President
Local CDU Chapter
Odžak, Bosnia and Herzegovina

/...

DOCUMENT 2

COMMUNAL CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
COMMUNE OF ODŽAK
No 11/91
31 December 1991

C E R T I F I C A T E

Issued by the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak granting full powers to the following persons:

Slavo Bago, CDU Secretary
Pavo Vilić
Ilija Marić
Mato Marić

authorizing them to represent the Crisis Headquarters throughout the territory of the Commune of Vinkovci for which sole purpose this Certificate may be used.

Prof. Stipo Ivanković
President
Communal Assembly
and the Crisis Headquarters
of Odžak

Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President
Local CDU Chapter
Odžak, Bosnia and Herzegovina

/...

DOCUMENT 3

COMMUNAL CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
O D Ž A K
No. 13/92
6 January 1992

C E R T I F I C A T E

Issued by the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak to Dragan Martinović, for the sole purpose of authorizing him to represent this Crisis Headquarters throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia in matters related to the procurement of armaments and military equipment.

sgd.
Prof. Stipo Ivanković
President
Communal Assembly
and the Crisis Headquarters
of Odžak

sgd.
Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President
Local CDU Chapter
Odžak, Bosnia and Herzegovina

/...

DOCUMENT 4

COMMUNAL CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
O D Ž A K
No. 12/92
6 January 1992

C E R T I F I C A T E

Issued by the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak to Ivica Matanović, for the sole purpose of authorizing him to represent it throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia in matters related to the procurement of armaments and military equipment.

Prof. Stipo Ivanković
President
Communal Assembly
and the Crisis Headquarters
of Odžak

sgd.
Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President
Local CDU Chapter
Odžak, Bosnia and Herzegovina

/...

BH CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION
COMMUNAL COMMITTEE
O D Ž A K
No. 01-02/92
9 January 1992

DOCUMENT 5

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that Pero Zečević is the representative of the communal authorities and the Communal CDU Committee. The Certificate is issued for the purpose of visiting Croatian nationals temporarily employed in Switzerland, and it may be used for that purpose only.

sgd.
Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President
Local CDU Chapter
Odžak, Bosnia and Herzegovina

/...

BH CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION
COMMUNAL COMMITTEE
O D Ž A K

DOCUMENT 6

Re: Inability to return on time to the territory of the Republic of Croatia

Željko Marković, of father Mladen, born in 1954, with permanent residence in Kutina, spent all this time in the territory of the commune of Odžak. He was unable to report as requested under the Certificate issued by the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Kutina because he was engaged in preparations for and the actual training of men for possible war operations in our Commune. He also actively participated in collecting and sending material assistance to our people in Croatia. It should further be noted that our commune is adjacent to the territory of the Republic of Croatia and that it is the only commune in Bosnia and Herzegovina from Sarajevo to the Sava River where there is no army.

We would like to ask you to enable Željko Marković to return to the territory of our commune, because he is needed here in view of his abilities, the authority he enjoys in our commune and bearing in mind his excellent knowledge of the territory of our Commune.

We are confident that you will meet our request as we are fighting for the same objective.

Respectfully yours!

Odžak, 12 January 1992

Communal Committee of
the CDU for Odžak

/...

DOCUMENT 7

J.P.MAURE +
BETONSTAHLARMIERUNG
BAUUNTERNEHMUNG GmbH

Hegelstrasse 28
7000 Stuttgart 1
Phone (0711) 22 58 97

Bankverbindung:
Stuttgarter Bank
(BLZ 60090100)
Account No. 3003291

J.P. Maurer Hegelstrasse 28
7000 Stuttgart 1

COMMUNAL COMMITTEE CDU BH Odžak
and Crisis Headquarters
Alije Širbegovića bb
Phone and Telefax: 074/701-427

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that Mr. Jozo Mutapčić from Donji Svilaj has given contributions in money and kind for the organization of defense in the commune in a total amount of DM 25,000, for the needs of the Commune of Odžak and the Local Community of Donji Svilaj. The amount and kind of assistance is known to the CDU Presidency for the Commune of Odžak.

Odžak, 3 February 1992

Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President of the CDU Communal Committee for BH
O D Ž A K

/...

DOCUMENT 8

C E R T I F I C A T E

Authorizing Matija Dujak, of father Pero, from Vojskova to act as representative of the Vojskova Local Community Crisis Headquarters throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia with respect to the procurement of arms, material and technical materiel.

This Certificate shall be used for the above specified purpose only.

Odžak, 17 March, 1992

Marko Lujić
Secretary of the Local CDU Chapter
for BH in Odžak

/...

DOCUMENT 9

To: Military Headquarters of the Republic of Croatia
Ministry of Defense
Republic of Croatia

C E R T I F I C A T E

Mijo Matanović, President of the Local CDU Chapter in Odžak; Anto Kontić and Marko Kopačević, members of the Crisis Headquarters of the Donji Svilaj Local Community, Commune of Odžak, are hereby authorized to represent the Croatian people and the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak in taking over different forms of assistance (arms, equipment, etc.)

This certificate is issued for the sole purpose of ensuring unimpeded passage of the above through the territory of the Republic of Croatia using the vehicle _____ and it shall, accordingly, not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

Respectfully!

Odžak, 5 April, 1992

Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President of the CDU Communal Committee for BH
O D Ž A K

/...

DOCUMENT 10

TO:
Croatian Emigrants and
Croatian nationals temporarily employed
in West European Countries

Our Dear Croats, difficult times have befallen Croats, Moslems and all the other peace-loving citizens of Herzeg-Bosnia. People having no army and territorial defense of their own have been thrust into a civil war of unforeseeable consequences. The desperate people are forced to offer bitter resistance barehanded, testimony of which are the events that have taken place in Bijeljina and Sarajevo. Strong Chetnik military units are heading towards Western Herzegovina and North-East Bosnia. The Republic of Croatia itself is at war and due to the shortage of funds, it is unable to procure the necessary equipment, drugs and arms for the defense of the people of Herzeg Bosnia. We therefore appeal to you to organize a fundraising campaign and to collect material resources so as to help the financing of the defense of Herzeg Bosnia, and ease the burden of the Republic of Croatia which feels that it is its duty to assist Croats in Herzeg Bosnia.

We have set up a team and entrusted it with the monitoring, distribution and surveillance of the assistance delivered to the territory of Herzeg Bosnia, and we shall soon inform you of the bank account opened for the purpose of collecting assistance. Please act immediately.

We wish to thank you in advance for your kind assistance.

God be with the Croats!

Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.
President of the CDU Communal Committee for BH
O D Ž A K

/...

DOCUMENT 11

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the entry of the "Golf GL" passenger vehicle, registration plates MD 308-28, owned by Dr. Jozo Brnić from Vrbovac, into the territory of the Republic of Croatia has been approved. The car will be used for the operations of the Medical corps Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

This Certificate shall not be used for other purposes.

Odžak, 6 April 1992

Marko Lujić
Secretary of the Local CDU Chapter
for BH in Odžak

/...

DOCUMENT 12

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that Tadija Lujić, of father Jure, from Osječak has been authorized by the Crisis Headquarters of the Osječak Local Community to represent that entity in the territory of the Republic of Croatia in matters related to the procurement of arms, and materiel.

This Certificate shall not be used for other purposes.

Odžak, 7 April, 1992

Marko Lujić
Secretary of the Local CDU Chapter
for BH in Odžak

/...

DOCUMENT 13

TO:
148 Brigade
Croatian Army

C E R T I F I C A T E

We hereby wish to excuse the absence of Marko Martinović, non-commissioned officer from your brigade, whose presence in our region, due to the complex and difficult situation in our commune was indispensable.

You are kindly requested to excuse his absence and, if possible, to grant him a leave again, since now we greatly need soldiers like him here.

This Certificate shall be used exclusively for the above mentioned purposes.

Respectfully!

Odžak, 8 April 1992

Marko Lujić
Secretary of the Local CDU Chapter
for BH in Odžak

/...

DOCUMENT 14

CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
COMMUNE OF ODŽAK
9 April 1992

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak authorizes hereby Mr. Pavo Vilić from Potočani to represent the Commune of Odžak in the territory of the Republic of Croatia with respect to the procurement of arms, and materiel.

This Certificate shall be used for the above mentioned purpose only.

Ivica Matanović
Defense Commander
Commune of Odžak

Stipo Ivanković
President of the Communal Assembly
and the Crisis Headquarters

/...

DOCUMENT 15

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the following members of the Odžak SDA Town Committee have been authorized to represent the SDA Party from Odžak in the area of the commune of Vinkovci with respect to the procurement of arms, and materiel:

- Šaćir Mehić,
- Ibrahim Džinić, and
- Ismet Delić.

This Certificate shall be used for the above purpose only.

Odžak, 9 April 1992

Stipo Ivanković	Sejad Delić	Mijo Matanović
President	President	President
Crisis Headquarters	Odžak SDA	Odžak CDU
Odžak Communal		
Assembly		

/...

COMMUNAL ASSEMBLY OF ODŽAK
CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Document No. 16

ODŽAK, April 10th, 1992

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the YAASU radio station, confiscated from Mr. Ilija Vilić of Potočani on April 7th 1992 against receipt No 13-7, is the property of the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of odžak.

It would be appreciated if the radio station in question were delivered to Mr. Zdenko Ivelj from Potočani.

This Certificate may not be used for any other purposes.

p.p. Stipo Ivanković

PRESIDENT OF THE CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

/...

Document No. 17

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Bariša Jurišić and Ivan Majić of Novi Grad (Croatian hamlet of Lještrak) are authorized to procure weaponry and materiel on behalf of their Crisis HQ.

This Croatian hamlet is situated in a geographically unfavourable site.

This Certificate may not be used for any other purposes.

Marko Lujić

Odžak, April 10, 1992

Communal Committee Secretary of
the Croatian Democratic Union,
Bosnia - Herzegovina, Odžak

/...

COMMUNAL ASSEMBLY ODŽAK
CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Document No.18

CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION
COMMUNAL COMMITTEE
O DŽ A K

April 13th, 1992

A U T H O R I Z A T I O N

ANDRIJA DUJAK, son of Joze, born in 1957, is hereby authorized to procure and transport all war supplies for the Odžak Commune Crisis Headquarters through the territory of the Republic of Croatia to the Sava River.

This Authorization may not be used for any other purposes.

CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION
COMMUNAL COMMITTEE

Stipo Ivanković

CHAIRMAN
Mijo Matanović

COMMUNAL CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
PRESIDENT

/...

Document No. 19.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Marko Ćorić, from Bijele Bare, is authorized by the Local Community of B. Bare Crisis Headquarters to represent the said Local Community in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, for the purpose of procuring weaponry and materiel.

This Certificate may not be used for any other purposes.

Odžak, April 14th, 1992

Communal Committee of the
Croatian Democratic Union
Bosnia - Herzegovina, Odžak

Marko Lujić

/...

Document No. 20

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby it is certified that the items listed below are intended for the Odžak Commune Crisis Headquarters (Local Community of Gornja Dubica):

- radio station
- talkie-walkie
- snipers
- infrared binoculars
- raincoats
- boots
- suits

This Certificate may not be used for any other purposes.

Odžak, April 14th, 1992

ODŽAK COMMUNE
CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Pero Žečević

/...

Document No. 21

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Mato Ćulap from Novi Sad is authorized by the Novo Selo Local Community Crisis Headquarters to act on behalf of the said Local Community in the Territory of the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of procuring weaponry and materiel.

This Certificate may not be used for any other purposes.

p.p. PRESIDENT of the CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Stipo Ivanković

/...

Document No. 22

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Sead Mehić, Meho Bajrektarević and Esad Isić, all of them members of the Local Community leadership and the Tarevci Local Community Crisis Headquarters, Commune of Modriča, are authorized to represent the said Local Community in the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of procuring weapons and materiel.

This Certificate may not be used for any other purposes.

ODŽAK COMMUNE CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Pero Zečević

Odžak, April 15th, 1992

/...

Document No. 23

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Sejad Delić, Muharem Devedžić and Asmir Mulić, members of the Municipal Party of Democratic Action, are authorized to act on behalf of the PDA, Odžak, in the area of the Osijek Commune for the purpose of procuring weaponry and materiel.

This Certificate may not be used for other purposes.

Odžak, April 16th, 1992

PRESIDENT OF THE ODŽAK
CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION
COMMUNAL COMMITTEE
Mijo Matanović, Eng.

CHAIRMAN OF THE

ODŽAK PARTY OF
DEMOCRATIC ACTION
Sejad Delić

/...

Document No.24.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Božo Kopačević and Ivan Grgić are authorized by the Crisis Headquarters of the Donji Svilaj Local Community to represent it in taking over different materiel and armaments for the needs and defence of the Croatian people of the Donji Svilaj and the Odžak Commune.

The Certificate is issued for the said purpose and serves to ensure unhindered passage through the territory of the Republic of Croatia and may not be used for other purposes.

Odžak, April 16th, 1992

ODŽAK COMMUNE CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Stipo Ivanković, President

/...

Document No.25

CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
Vrbovac Local Community
April 16th, 1992

Note on permission to cross the Sava river

CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
DONJI SVILAJ LC

Upon your request, this is to inform you that the following persons are authorized for day-to-day communication with the Republic of Croatia:

1. MIHALJ Joško MARKO
2. ILIĆ Marko MARJAN
3. ILIĆ Stjepan ILIJA
4. BRNIĆ Pavo MARJAN M D 209 69
5. LUBINA Blaž IVO

CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Vrbovec LC

/...

Document No.26

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Mijo Dragić, migrant worker from Switzerland, is authorized to transport materiel for the Crisis Headquarters of the Vojskova Local Community, the Odžak Commune.

The above equipment has been purchased in Switzerland thanks to the voluntary contributions of our migrant workers.

This certificate may not be used for other purposes.

Odžak, April 17th, 1992

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMUNAL COMMITTEE OF THE ODŽAK CROATIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION
sgd.Mijo Matanović, Eng.

/...

Document No.27.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Juro Protrkić, Anto Šimić Deputy, and Matije Ćulap, are authorized by the Novo Selo Local Community Crisis Headquarters to represent the said Local Community in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, for the purpose of procuring weaponry and materiel.

This certificate may not be used for other purposes.

Odžak, April 17th, 1992

CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
PRESIDENT

Stipo Ivanković

/...

Document No.28

C E R T I F I C A T E

Whereby Juro Božić, Jozo Jurić and Stjepan Jurić are authorized by the Crisis Headquarters of the Zorice Local Community to represent the said Community in the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the purpose of procuring weaponry and materiel.

This certificate may not be used for any other purposes.

Odžak, April 17th, 1992

PRESIDENT OF THE CRISIS HEADQUARTERS

Stipo Ivanković

/...

Document No.29

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that Bariša Jurišić from Novi Grad (hamlet of Lješak, Croat hamlet) is hereby authorized to procure on behalf of his Crisis Headquarters arms and other equipment. This certificate may not be used for other purposes.

Odžak, April 18, 1992

For the Crisis Headquarters
of the Commune Odžak

Mijo Matanović, B.Sc.

/...

DOCUMENT 30

CROATIAN
DEMOCRATIC
UNION

DONATORS OF THE COMMUNE OF ODŽAK

MUNCHEN

NAME AND SURNAME	FOR CDU	FOR AMBULANCE	FOR FIELD VEHICLES	FOR BULLET-PROOF VESTS	TOTAL
			IN DM		
1. ROKO PUŠELJIĆ	2000	4680		2600	9280
2. BARO BARIŠIĆ	1000	2000	1000	420	4420
3. MATO BARIŠIĆ	1000	2000	1000	420	4420
4. ANTO ANDAČIĆ	1000	2000	500	500	4000
5. ANTO MARTINOVIĆ	1500		500	500	2500
6. ANTO KATIĆ		1000		1500	2500
7. BOŽO GRGIĆ	500	1000	300	600	2400
8. ANTO TADIĆ	1000		1000	200	2200
9. IVO TADIĆ M.	1000	1000			2000
10. IVO TADIĆ Č.	1000		500	320	1820
11. IVO LUJIĆ	1000		500	200	1700
12. IVAN BAGO	500		500		1000
13. PERO BAGO	1000				1000
14. JAGO MARIĆ				820	820
15. MATIJE ČULAP				820	820
16. ANTO DUJAK	300			500	800
17. PETAR JOSIFOVSKI	300		300		600
18. NIKO TADIĆ	300	200			500
19. JURO GRBIĆ			500		500
20. TADIJA FILIPOVIĆ			500		500
21. ANTO MATANOVIĆ	500				500
22. FRANJO ČULIĆ			300		300
23. NIKO ILAK				300	300
24. ILIJA FILIPOVIĆ			300		300
25. FRANJO ZOVKO				250	250
26. JURO ČULIĆ			200		200
27. PAVO BARIŠIĆ				200	200
28. PAVO DUJAK	200				200
29. JOSIP SOŠIĆ			100		100
30. STIJEPO GUDELJ				100	100
31. PERO BAGO	100				100
32. LETKA BAČAK	100				100
33. PAVO RADIĆ				50	50
T O T A L	14300	13800	6000	10300	48480

NOTE: In case of any errors or omissions, please enter corrections.

/...

Document 31

COMMUNAL CIVIL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
O D Ž A K
No.54/92
Date: May 17, 1992

A P P R O V A L

On her personal request and under personal responsibility LEŠIĆ LJUBICA from NOVI GRAD is hereby permitted to travel from Odžak to NOVI GRAD and back for the purpose of carrying out household chores.

The approval is issued on personal request for the above mentioned puproses, and cannot be used for any other.

Note: She is travelling with
her son RISTO PLAKIĆ - 1975

Communal Headquarters
O D Ž A K

/...

Document 32

REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
COMMUNAL CRISIS HEADQUARTERS
O D Ž A K
No: 61/92
Date: May 31, 1992

At its session held on May 30, 1992 the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak brought the following decision:

D E C I S I O N
on the termination of employment

I

The employment of all employees of enterprises and institutions on the territory of the Commune of Odžak who have failed to report for work on May 18, 1992 in response of the summons of the Crisis Headquarters is hereby terminated as of the date of their last reporting for duty, with the exception of mothers with children up to 7 years of age and members of the CDC (Croatian Defence Council).

II

The Directors of such enterprises and institutions shall issue decisions on the termination of employment to workers from para.1 within 8 days and thereby carry out this decision.

III

Enterprises or institutions may in a manner prescribed by law employ workers, as required.

/...

IV

In case a CDC member who meets the prescribed conditions applies for a job in response to an advertised vacancy, he shall have priority over applicants who are not CDC members.

V

In case the applicant from the preceeding Article is unable to report for work on a given date because of his duties in CDC units, the next candidate on the list shall be employed, but for a definite time period until a change in circumstances occurs.

VI

The administrative authority of the Commune of Odžak in charge of labour inspection shall supervise the implementation of this decision.

VII

This decision shall enter into force as of the date of its adoption and shall be communicated to all enterprises, institutions and other entities.

THE CRISIS HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMUNE OF ODŽAK

President
Stipo Ivanković

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Document 33

CDU OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
COMMUNAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CDU FOR B&H
O D Ž A K
No: 7/91

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that ANICA GRGIĆ is a member of the CDU of the Commune of Odžak. The certificate is issued for the purpose of employment and can not be used for any other purposes.

Odžak, November 7, 1991

Secretary of the Communal Committee
of CDU of B&H - Odžak

Marko Lujić

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Document 34

THE LETTER OF THE CAMP COMMANDER ANTE (MARKO) GOLUBOVIĆ WHO MAKES THE RELEASE OF ILIJA DJAKOVIĆ FROM THE CAMP CONDITIONAL ON THE ARRIVAL OF HIS SISTER JELICA.

HE EVEN COMPELS JELICA'S BROTHER ILIJA AND HER COUSIN LJUBA TO EXPRESS THEIR SUPPORT BY A LETTER, WHICH THEY DO.

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WRITTEN BY JELA' S COUSIN

Dear Jela,

BOGDANOVIĆ LJUBO

I am writing you this letter as Ilija does not know what to write. The major problem is that Golub wants you to cross over at any cost. Please, take my words seriously as this is no joke. Our heads are at stake, as well as those of my children. According to Golub, he threatens that we shall end up dead in the Sava river if you do not come to B.Brod. He secured for you a safe crossing over the Sava and all papers for you to go abroad. You only have to do as uncle Ljubo Djaković tells you, because if you don't you will see us floating in the Sava. Jelo, I beseech you for the sake of my children to do as he asks. Do not take this as a joke, I fear for your lives.

As far as crossing of the Sava river is concerned, Golub has made all the arrangements through his connections. You only have to do as uncle Ljubo tells you to, as you have already promised. Now Golub asks of you to keep your promise, and he guarantees that you will be better off with him than you would be with anyone else, and by this you would also save Ilija, me and my wife and my children. If you don't come he threatened to kill first both my sons and throw them into the Sava. Jelo, I beg of you, do come, don't have my children on your conscience.

I don't know what else to tell you, if you want to save us do come. Golub only asks of you to keep the promise you gave him.

DJAKOVIĆ ILIJA

WRITTEN BY JELA' S BROTHER

Jelo, he promised that the two of you would go abroad, and since you have promised him so, ask the old man to let you go. According to his words you will be better off there, regardless of what may happen between the two of you later on. So much from me, but you have to do it. It is not as if the two of you did not have such an agreement. That has to be done now. Do not be afraid.

BOGDANOVIĆ LJUBO

DJAKOVIĆ ILIJA

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Hello Jela,

I have decided to write to you again so that you know that I am still waiting for you and that you better be smart. Call me immediately and go wherever you want as long as I can find you. Your people cannot be exchanged, nor helped in any way until you come. Please do it for me. We shall either be as always or you will torment me the rest of my life. You said that you loved me and that you would find me. If you have lied to me you will regret it for the rest of your life. I can't go on without you as I love you truly. Find me and please take care of yourself. I love you sincerely.

I love you, take care.

Anto

Pan Electronic, type PC 40, FF% k/m 16/84
from channel 20 - 25 code Vuk 1 - it is me
Vuk 2 - it is me
Time 10-12 daytime

Golub
Radio station
35 channel
Tiger 1, Tiger 1 calling

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GOLUBOVIĆ ANTO
(Camp Commander)

Hi Jela,

I don't know what to write about, I only know that I miss you very much. I have almost gone crazy over you. Please do it for me and come here as they tell you. I won't tell you anything more, but see for youself what have they written to you, and do not make me do it. I have been looking for every possible way to come to you, but it can't be done. I have to do it this way and I beg of you to do as they tell you, otherwise we shall be sorry for the rest of our lives. I'll kill them all if you don't come. I have made all the necessary arrangements for us to go on and not stay here. It is all because I love you. I have lost 11 kg. since you left. I have been in Hungary and tried to call you, but to no avail. I am sending these men to bring you to a specific place where I would be waiting for you. If you love me and all those prisoners, please come, I am waiting. Take care.

If there are any
problems, swim across
where they tell you.
You have to do it.

Bye and see you soon.

I love you

Written by the "U" Prison Warden in Bosanski Brod.

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ANNEX 2

S T A T E M E N T S

BY CIVILIANS OF SERB NATIONALITY INTERNED IN USTASHI CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN ODŽAK, BOSANSKI BROD, SLAVONSKI BROD AND ORAŠJE

Samac, May 15,1993

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There are numerous testimonies of torture and all kinds of abuse of Serbs in Ustashi camps on the territory of Odžak commune. They have been provided by former inmates of these penitentiaries of shame who managed to escape or, more often, who were exchanged for members of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia and of Ustashi-fundamentalist formations on the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina. To corroborate the facts presented in the Memorandum we are citing in this Annex a selection of statements illustrating all the mentioned forms of mistreatment.

ZELJKO TOMIC (father's name: Stanko) of Novi Grad, aged 32, statement made on May 12,1993:

"Before the war, I worked in Slavonski Brod, in the Djuro Djaković enterprise. When I decided to return home on account of the war, my colleague Zlatko Bulešić said to me :"We will not be going over there (implying Bosnia), but don't you dare come here as a liberator because you know what will happen to you." Today I remember those words, but he was wrong. It was they who crossed over to our side as the aggressors and I ended up in Slavonski Brod as a prisoner."

DAMJAN JELIC (father's name:Milan)of Donja Dubica, aged 54,statement made on March 27,1993:

" The floor in the room was very hard. There were no beds or anything like that. We would spread out whatever we had. Some of us a coat, some a blanket. The big room was packed full, we were squeezed in...We complained of the poor hygiene. As there were more than 680 of us, we had to queue up for the toilet, for a bath. As soon as the International Red Cross teams had left, the wardens ordered us to take a bath but due to the way in which it was organized many never got round to being washed. A fire engine was brought in from the school , they turned the hose on us and each of us had a couple of minutes to lather ourselves and wash our hair, with cold water of course. We had to strip in the corridor and then go outside naked . The ground had turned to mud because of the large quantity of water...

...After the first round of exchange on May 26, 1992 a group of members of the Croatian National Guards came from Slavonija. They picked out a group of able-bodied young men and beat them up so badly that they were all covered in blood and swollen when they had finished with them. There were about a dozen young men in the group. I remember that among them were brothers Petar and Zoran Djurić, Milivoje Jelić, Zeljko Božić, Ljubo Milojević and several others whose names I can't remember. The commander of the camp in the school at the time was Ivica Kljajić from Odžak and his assistants were Josip Tolić from Bijele Bare and Anto Golubović from Odžak. After that the beatings and torture became regular every night. They would force the inmates out into the

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corridor , screaming like Indians while they beat them, probably to cover up the sound of their cries. They would call out a different year every night - from 1962 to 1972 - and all those born in that year would have to go out. They frequently called Rade Dervenić to be beaten. On one such occasion in June, I don't remember the date exactly, they beat him so viciously that Rade could not crawl back to our room alone. They asked two others to bring him in on a stretcher. They beat him with iron rods. He was black and blue all over,he was in such pain he could not utter a sound. We did what we could to relieve the pain with cold compresses. But it was all in vain. He passed away before dawn, there amongst us, before our very eyes as we held him in our arms.

The torturers usually came at night, drunk, after having celebrated something. I remember one occasion, June 13, a Catholic religious festival - St. Anthony. They really went wild. They beat and tortured Milan Milojević, known as Čkalja, Petar Radulović, nicknamed Greb, Ljubiša Milojević, Pero Dušanić, called Cico and others. We expected a similar Ustashi orgy on June 21, St. Alojzije Day, the Catholic patron saint of Gornja Dubica. In the evening of June 20, it was near midnight, Anto Djojić, known as Kelin and Culasp, his neighbour appeared. They started yelling and swearing at us calling us Chetnik motherfuckers, asking whether we knew who had been killed. I assume he meant a member of his family. Men were lying on the floor and he walked over them, pressing the heels of his shoes into their heads and faces. He called Jovo Dragić , known as Brko, to come out. As he went on he tripped over the legs of old Purić, an old man from Lipik. He cried out and hearing him, Anto Djojić returned asking the old man what he was yelling about and beating him at the same time. The more the old man yelled the harder he hit him in the face. He was all swollen , he couldn't move, he was over 70 years old. Since I was close by, I raised my head to help the old man. Djojić saw me and ordered me to go up to him.. He hit me with his fist in my right shoulder and with his other fist in the left side of my chin. I fell, hitting my head against the wall so hard that I passed out...When I came to, he hit me with his shoe on the nose. I was covered in blood. I shielded my face with my hands, he kicked me again landing on my hands. Then I pulled up my knees to protect my face. He continued to hit me in the ribs, the kidneys, spine... I lost consciousness again...

...The food in the camp was so bad that all of us were losing weight rapidly and feeling weaker and weaker. They would cut up a loaf of bread into 20 portions. And that slice of bread was all we got for the whole day plus a cup of weak tea. We were all seeing black spots and men were fainting from hunger..

...They killed Rade Tomanović from Modriče before our very eyes. First a Moslem called Ferid - he was a big hunk of a man of over 100 kg. in weight from Odžak - beat him with a semi-automatic rifle across his back. Due to the

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blows, Rade became disturbed , he didn't know what he was saying, so they tied him to a pole which used to hold a volleyball net like a dog, and that was where he died that same night..

..On one occasion, Tomo Djojić called out all the Ninkovićes, there were ten to fifteen of them standing in the corridor. Tomo ordered them to run and hit their heads against the wall. If he judged than one of them had not hit hard enough, he would have to do it again. Mirko Ninković did not hit hard enough.. Djojić took out his pistol and hit Mirko on the head with it , cutting his forehead... There were times when they made young prisoners hit each other on the head until the blood started running. They loved to see Chetnik blood, they said. Then they would order the men involved to lick their own blood from the floor..

..On July 9, we were transferred from the primary school in Odžak to the school in Novi Grad. Anto Golubović came up to us and said :"Did you know my brother-in-law has been killed ?" Then he went wild. He grabbed a chair hitting with it whatever came his way until the chair broke into bits. An elderly man from Brusnica died from the blows. In the evening, some drunken women appeared. They selected those amongst us whom Golubović would beat. When he got tired, he picked out the strongest young men in the prison to take over the beating. They used planks, the cries resounded of the beaten and the thumping of the planks on the floor also contributed to the din. This went on all night.

On July 11, 1992, we were moved to the camp in Bosanski Brod. It was very hot. We were lying on planks under the eaves of a shed containing lime and cement..They took several of us to dig trenches and many died there. The first to get killed was Tomislav Dragić from Donja Dubica and Miloš Stanković from Novi Grad...

..I went to dig trenches too. On October 4, 1992, upon return to the camp we were ordered to hand over all our documents and everything else we had in our pockets. I handed in my wallet with some Yugoslav dinars and ten German marks inside...A young girl of about 20 ,called Nina Terzić from Odžak entered in the records the 20 marks. A policeman hit me repeatedly on the neck with his stick because , handing over the money, I had used the phrase "our dinars"...Then we had to line up and the beating started. Another policeman held the leg of a table in his hand which had a ball-like carving at one end. He hit me with it on the back with all his might and I fell on the floor. Both of them then came up and started kicking me, all over my body. They ordered me to get up but I could barely move. Then they also beat the life out of Milan Jagodić from Donja Dubica...Nina Terzić reappeared and called me out. She wanted to know where my foreign money came from. I told her I had put the note in my wallet on leaving home. She said I was lying and that we had some secret "line"for obtaining foreign exchange. She asked me to admit or I would

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be tortured. The two men who had been beating me stood by smoking. I think one of them was called Lepan and he came from Bosanski Brod. They came up to me and asked whether I would admit. The one called Lepan threatened to bite off my ear if I didn't. The other one added that he would bite off the other one. One of them burnt me with his cigarette near my left ear and then he put out his cigarette in my face. They grabbed my ears with their teeth and started pulling. I screamed and Nina Terzić yelled at me to stop screaming. They were pulling hard. The one on my right let go my ear, but the one on the left did not until he had bit off a piece. The blood was gushing all over me and he spat out a mouthful and told me to get lost."

LAZAR ILINCIC (father's name:Rista) from Donja Dubica, hamlet of Trnjak, aged 41, statement made on April 1, 1993 :

"I worked at the cattle market in Odžak for 14 days. Then they sent me back to the Primary School. That was when the mistreatment , the beating and killing began. In Odžak I was beaten three times : On June 3, 4 and 9, 1992. Hamo from Odžak was the worst and with him were Josip Tolić and Ivica Kljajić. They beat me with their legs, with chairs, sticks, brooms and other objects. They broke four ribs and my right shoulder blade. I received a large number of blows in the head so that I was all blue and swollen. A man called Zdenko, one could even say we were kind of friends, from Srnave , he also beat me.... Tomo and Anto Djojić would come with a group of Ustashi bullies to collect our money, any gold we had , our watches. They took my gold chain, a ring,my watch and 720 German marks. They also took all they found on the other inmates.

The beatings in the camp caused the death of Rade and Svetozar Dervenić, from Donja Dubica, Rade Tomanović from Modriče and another six prisoners whose names I don't remember. They would bring a mentally retarded girl called Stoja to the camp and force our boys to have sex with her. Of course they first stripped her and then under threat of death forced the inmates to have sex. Some of the boys refused then the Ustashas tore up their trousers and underwear with their knives , beat them and sent then back to the gymnasium naked.

The hygiene in the camp was terrible. Our underwear was filthy. To get washed we had to get our clothes off and go naked to the yard. The fire engine would come and they would turn the hose with cold water on us. The jet of water was so powerful that many fell to the ground.

I stayed in the Odžak Primary School camp until July 9. I was then taken with the others to Novi Grad. They beat the living daylight our of 60 camp inmates among whom my brother Jovo. My other brother Ljubo and I smeared our faces with the blood of our brother Jovo so that the Ustashas would think that we had already been beaten. In Novi Grad, those 60 and more prisoners were beaten by 200 of them , there were women among them, who, when Odžak fell

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decided to flee to Croatia.

On July 11, 1992, the Ustashas rounded us up and took as to Bosanski Brod. We spent two nights there in the Tulek prison. They left us alone there. Then on July 13 they took us to the Polet warehouses of building material. We slept on boards with no covers under the eaves. The food in Bosanski Brod was better than in Odžak only because we had to go and dig trenches. In Odžak all we had was a 750 gm. loaf to be divided up among 18 of us and a cup of tea once in three days.

In Bosanski Brod I was sent to dig trenches every day for 10 days. After that thanks to my sister-in-law who was forced to live with a Moslem who was an Ustashi military policeman, I didn't have to go any more. I was transferred to the kitchen where I worked for two months. While in Bosanski Brod I was beaten twice by Josip Tolić from Srnava, Odžak commune. He kicked me , beat me with a stick, the butt of his rifle and with other "means" all over my body.

While I was working in the kitchen they would wake me up at night , sometimes four times. I had to make coffee and do other chores for the Ustashas. They had a special wake-up system : they used a knife to poke me with in the heels and toes.

On October 2, 1992, I had my worst experience in the camp. They brought in a young teacher from Derventa called Dragica and ordered her to take her clothes off. I was told to get a bowl, fill it with water and detergent and bring a sponge and towel along. Then one by one, forty of them in all, raped poor Dragica. As each one of them finished their filthy job I had to wash Dragica for the next one. I had to do it after each rape. At the end of this horror scene, the intoxicated and drugged Ustashas took two sticks, a white and a black one, each about 40 cm. long and they stuck one into her vagina and the other in her anus. Dragica lived until October 6. Blood came gushing from her. When we were moved to Slavonski Brod on October 6, she could not walk. She fell by the park in Slavonski Brod. An Ustasha walked up to her, kicked her in the head and then fired all the bullets he had in his pistol into her head.

There was another event I remember vividly. They brought in a nurse from Derventa called Mira. They abused and beat her because they said,she had collaborated with the Chetniks and given them medicines. She had to bathe in the presence of us men and suffer other humiliations.

The perpetrators of these horrors against these two women , were Ustashas from Croatia. I didn't know them but they were no better than beasts.

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On October 6, 1992, the Army of of the Republic of Srpska liberated Bosanski Brod. The Ustashas fled to Slavonski Brod, taking us with them. We spent the night in a bowling alley in Slavonski Brod. About 70 of us were beaten badly that night. I was among the group. They slapped us in the face mostly so that for days I was deaf. That was when two Ustashas beat up Damjan Jelić from Donja Dubica and one of them bit off a piece of his ear. I was beaten by a man called Lepan. He was born on the territory of Odžak commune but he lived and worked in Bosanski Brod."

ZIVKO GORANOVIC (father' s name: Milorad) aged 24,from Donja Dubica, statement made on April 2, 1993:

"The first ten days or so in the camp were tolerable...Until the infamous Dragičević, known as Peko from Donji Hasić, commune of Bosanski Samac turned up. He was a member of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia...He beat me with his automatic rifle. He hit me so hard that the wooden part of the rifle round the gas chamber cracked. He beat me on the head and back. I fainted and was unconscious for two hours. All this happened on May 27,1992. It was only six days later that they took me to a doctor. Because of my head injuries I was not exchanged even though I was on the list. They hid me and they told the International Red Cross team that I had slipped on the tiles, hurt my head and gone to see the doctor.

Shortly afterwards, Tomo Djojić came and took me from the gymnasium to one of the classrooms... He ordered me to take off my bandages. When I had done that he swore at me calling me a Serb Chetnik motherfucker, took out a stick and hit me on the wound which started to bleed again. He let me go saying he would be back in a day or two because he was the "doctor" who would be treating me from now on. He took out Svetozar (Sava) Popović from Donja Dubica, who was about 35, and ordered him to climb up on the table and to jump head on on the tiles. He did as he was told and the skin on his forehead ruptured, blood squirted all over the tiles. I was forced to lick the blood. At the same time Tomo hit me on the back and kidneys with the leg of a table...In the evening he came back drunk with Dragičević, known as Peko and several other members of the Croatian Guards. Dragičević ordered me to run from the far end of the classroom as fast as I could and to hit the blackboard with my head with all my might..He sits there drinking his beer and cynically calling me his patient. He pulls me aside, takes out a dagger and makes an incision in my neck..Then he tears up my vest with the tip of the dagger cuts in the letter "U" on my chest...

...For the next five or six days we were left in peace until Zdenko Mikulić from Srnava came to the camp with two women in uniform, members of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia. They picked out the inmates between 18 and 20 years of age, ordered them to strip and took them to a classroom where a woman called Stoja from Novi Grad was locked up. She was

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mentally retarded and was about 35. The women guards then tried to force the naked young men to have intercourse with her. On one occasion they forced this poor Stoja to stroll naked among the inmates. They repeatedly took young inmates to her room to force them to have sex with her. A few days later, Ivica Tolić came to the camp. He took me to an office. Jurica Božić from Potočanski Lipik and a Moslem woman called Adisa were already inside... Tolić took me aside, ordered me to join three fingers as you do when you cross yourself, and hit me about 40 times on those fingers. To this day those fingers are numb. Then Tolić and Božić disappeared and I was left alone with Adisa. She hit me on the head , back and fingers with a stick. She ordered me to take off my clothes and kneel down. When I had done that, she lead into the office a German dog - a boxer encouraging him to attack me.. She walked out and locked the door. I knew from experience that the best thing to do is to pay no notice and the dog would not hurt you. That is what I did. The dog came up to me, sniffed me and then walked off and lay down in the corner. Adisa came in. When she saw that the dog was quiet she started yelling at both of us saying how disgusting the Serbs were that even a dog would have nothing to do with them."

MIROSLAV BOROJEVIC (father' s name: Ilija) of Donja Dubica, aged 25, statement made on April 7, 1993:

" In the Strolit camp they locked up 40 of us in a room of about 20 meters square which had served as an office... It was small, there was no room to stand even and we had to lie down on wooden planks, without any covers...I was beaten up twice in Strolit and once in the Primary School. They beat us with whatever they had handy all over our bodies. They used rifles, butts, wooden boards, hoses, cables and boots..The worst were Tomo Djojić from Novo Selo, Mirko Culap also from Novo Selo, a certain Hamo from Odžak, Anto Golubović from Odžak, two Mujkić brothers from Bosanski Brod who used to have a cafe in Odžak, Ivan known as Vanga from Potočani, Josip Tolić from Bijele Bare and a certain Ivica also from Bijele Bare who was a waiter in a cafe in Donji Svilaj.

Sometimes they were joined by members of the Croatian Guards wearing stockings on their faces. They beat whoever they happened to pick. In these beatings Svetozar Dervenić, Radoslav Dragojlović and Božo Miletić fared the worse. They would occasionally take the three of them outside the camp, to the villages allowing anyone who wanted to to beat them. On one occasion they locked them up in a curing shed. They kept them there for three days without food or water. They hung Svetozar Dervenić up by the hooks for the meat. When they brought him back to our room they threw him in kicking him all the time. He was completely lost, he had been brought back in the boot of a car... He died 24 hours later in the arms of his brother in the room I was in Primary School camp in Odžak...

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On July 8, we were transferred from the camp in Novi Grad to Bosanski Brod. They first put us up in the Tulek prison...Then from there to a building material warehouse surrounded by a barbed wire fence. The conditions there were unbearable. It was filthy and damp. We were taken out to work, mostly to dig trenches in the villages of Koraće, Liješće, Zboriśte, Gornje Kolibe and Donje Kolibe... I had been working for three days only when I decided to try to escape. On July 17, while digging trenches in Liješće, Milivoje Marković from Donja Dubica and Milivoje Ninković from Trnjak were killed by grenades while a shrapnel cut off Maksim Dervenić' s finger. After that I was even more determined to get away...On July 18, I jumped out of the trench and dashed for the Serb army positions.

BRANKO TEŠIĆ (father's name:Jovan), aged 27 of Novi Grad, statement made on April 27,1993 :

" In Odžak I was beaten four times. My torturers were someone called Ivica from Bijele Bare, Anto Golubović, Josip Tolić and members of the Croatian police. They broke three of my ribs. In the camp in Bosanski Brod, Miroslav Šišljagić, Ilija Čukić , myself and some other inmates from Trnjak were beaten on the night of July 28 by Anto Golubović who kicked us and used a stick to beat us. We were forced to dig trenches on the territory of Bosanski Brod commune, along a 35 kilometer long line from Liješće to Bijelo Brdo. I watched when Miloš Stanković from Novi Grad was killed by a sniper on that line. Spasoje Kršić of Novi Grad was also working with me when he was killed and Mišo Bumbić was killed by machine-gun fire by an Ustasha from Slavonska Požega who was himself killed half an hour later by a grenade. I was wounded in Korać on September 26 during digging. I had six wounds from shell fragments: in both legs, in my right arm, my right shoulder and in the back of my neck. I had eight fragments stuck inside me. I was taken to a clinic in Novo Selo. They gave me an infusion but for two hours I sat there waiting for my wounds to be bandaged. After that they drove me to Bosanski Brod Hospital where the fragments were taken out. I was treated and kept there for four days. Then they took me back to the camp...

On October 6, I was taken to Orašje by Marinko Rakić and Ostoja Ninković, the latter was killed there a little later. When we reached the river crossing, the Ustasha in charge ordered us to sit down. I could' t because my leg was in a cast and I had to use crutches. He hit me, first with a stick on the head. I was about to fall but Marinko held me up. Then another Ustasha stabbed me in the back , on the right side near the kidney. He kicked me and I fell on the floor of the ferry. I fell on my back. I somehow managed to bandage the stab wound myself and two days later I had it sewn up in Orašje, in the priest' s house where the Ustashas had a kind of clinic. I was detained in the camp in a school in Orašje until my exchange , on November 5."

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DJORDJE SISLJAGIC (father's name:Spasoje) of Novi Grad, aged 70, statement made on April 27,1993:

" In the camp in Odžak, Ostoja Bijelić (father's name:Jova) from Vrbovački Lipik and Bogdan Stanković (father's name:Pante)from Novi Grad died from exhaustion. Immediately after our exchange, exhaustion was the cause of death also of Milan Nedić(Vasa), Mitar Sišljagić (Vasa), Stanko Milošević (Spasoje), and Ostoja Kovačević (Stevo) all from Novi Grad. Joco Kovačević of Novi Grad died in Bosanski Brod... My son Nikola, born in 1951, was seriously wounded in battles with the Ustashas in Novi Grad on May 1. He died on May 4, 1992."

BOGDAN SISLJAGIC (father's name:Djordje) of Novi Grad, aged 50, statement made on April 27,. 1993:

"I got my first beating in the camp at Odžak in June 1992. Tomo Djojić beat me with his fists and his legs. He forced me to take a 10 meter running start and to hit the school blackboard with my head. He kicked me in the mouth and head...I can testify that in Odžak, an Ustasha called Ferid beat up Rade Tomanović from Modriče with a semi-automatic rifle. Anto Golubović finished him off...While in the camp in Donja Mahala and Orašje I had to dig trenches, mostly in the village of Kostrč. I know that while digging trenches Ostoja Ninković, Vid Pavić, Stojan Lešić and Čedo Milojević from Novi Grad were killed as well as Milivoje Milojević and Slobodan Bijelić from Donja Dubica. Božidar Kršić from Novi Grad was wounded in Orašje and he lost a leg. He was in hospital in Zagreb but after that all trace of him was lost. Drago Milošević from Novi Grad is also listed as missing. Mihajlo Sišljagić of Novi Grad and Dragan Jelić and Vujadin Goranović of Donja Dubica were separated from us because they were allegedly suffering from tuberculosis. They took them away somewhere. They told us they were taken to hospital but we never heard of them since. A Simo Cvetković, known as "Drinić" from Gornji Svijalj passed away from the consequences of beatings in the camp in the Novi Grad school. Anto Golubović beat him to death. When representatives of the International Red Cross came to the camp in Bosanski Brod in August 1992, a professor from Derventa scribbled some kind of a message for them on a piece of paper. This was shown on television and when the Ustashas saw it they beat the professor so hard that he died in the night."

JOVA ILINCIC (father' s name:Risto) of Donja Dubica, hamlet of Trnjak, aged 40 , statement made on April 7, 1993:

"The first time I was beaten up by the Ustashas was on July 10, 1992 in Novi Grad. A man and a woman, I don't know their names, took me out of the hall. They kicked me, hit me with a stick and a wooden board until I passed out. They propped me up against a wall until I regained consciousness. Then they started beating me all over again. If I tried to evade their blows, they

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would pull me back and hit me harder. I somehow managed to crawl back to the hall. I stood up but fell again. I heard the other inmates singing: "Here's the dawn , here' s the day, Here' s Jure and Boban."(An Ustashi song they were forced to sing).

As they hit me the Ustashas broke two of my ribs. I lost consciousness repeatedly from the blows...When we reached Bosanski Brod and the Tulek prison, it was raining. We were lying in the water. On the second day they brought some bricks to put underneath us so that we would be above the level of the water... On July 14 we were transferred to a warehouse of building material. It was surrounded by a barbed wire fence and inside there was cement and lime. There was dust everywhere...On one occasion they took 30 of us to Bijelo Brdo, to dig trenches. They ordered us to slap each other as we rode there in the bus. I was ordered to lie on my back on the front seat of the bus and to take out my penis. Then they forced the other inmates to suck it..Then Djordje Kršić was also forced to take out his penis and they continued this perverse game to humiliate us inmates. They forced Ostoja Mršić from Vrbovački Lipik to take off his pants and underwear and to bend down. We had to put our finger in his anus and then to lick that finger...Then they forced us out to the line of fire to dig trenches - with our bare hands...The Serb army attacked. We started running together with the Ustashas. We took shelter in a house in which a lamb had died and the stench was terrible. The Ustashas swore at us - stinking Chetnik motherfuckers.They gave us some bread to eat right there. Of course we couldn't because of the stench. They also forced Ostoja Mršić and Milan Tatić to lick clean two pairs of muddy soldiers' boots, one by one..They would stop the bus wherever they saw a large group of people. They would tell them to beat us which they did with zeal. They beat Milan Tatić up badly finally banging the bus door on his head...

On October 4, 1992 they beat up Damjan Jelić, Milan Jagodić and myself so badly that we couldn't move. Two Ustashas bit off Damjan Jelić's ears. A girl called Nina Terzić from Odžak was there who kept yelling and swearing...That was when Savo Goranović, Predo Danilović and someone called Krsta were beaten up...When the Ustashas fled from Bosanski Brod to Slavonski Brod on October 6, they took us with them. They rode on motor bikes and we had to run alongside them. We covered 7 kilometers like that in the rain.. When we were moved to the camp in Orašje there was over one hundred of us in the bus. We reached the left bank of the Sava at Orašje to take the ferry. We had to sit down in the mud and bow our heads so we wouldn't see where we were going. That was the Ustashi command. They beat us there too, especially when we had crossed the Sava and were climbing into trucks. I wanted to hang myself then, I had really had enough. They took us to Donja Mahala to the school there.. They searched us. We were admitted by Pero Vincetić nicknamed "Konj"(Horse). At 8 o'clock in the morning they took us out into the yard and beat us all day. In the evening they took us to Orašje...We hadn't eaten for

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70 hours, we were given no water nor did they let us go to the toilet..Steva Goranović was beaten by a woman in the balls. He couldn't get up for four days...We had to dig trenches in Vidovice, Grebnica, Ostra Luka, Boka, Brvnik, Kopanice, Kostrč, Matići and Vučilovac..In the camp in Donja Mahala there were four women : Rosa Mršić from Vrbovački Lipik, a Moslem woman from Derventa, a woman called Milka from Bosanski Brod and an old woman whose name I can't remember. The Ustashas would take Milka out every night to rape her. When we set off to be exchanged, they beat us all the way saying that we looked our best as corpses floating along the Sava river.."

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SLOBODAN (Teodor) ILINČIĆ, 40, resident of Donja Dubica, hamlet Trnjak, said the following in his statement dated 7 April 1993:

"At the camp in Odžak they beat me on 28 May 1992. I was beaten by a man known as Hyena from Slavonia and by eight Ustashis. They beat me with their feet, rifles, truncheons and other solid instruments. They did it at night. Twenty-four of us were beaten up then. They beat us until 2.00 when exhaustion took the better of them. The Ustashis from Odžak Anto Golubović, Zdenko Mikulić, Josip Tolić, a man called Pačak, Ferid, Fadil and Adisa were involved in this as well... On 4 July, following a roll-call by Ante Golubović, I was beaten by 20 Ustashis who used their feet, rifles, truncheons... They pushed us into a bus and took us to Novi Grad. They kept beating us on the bus as well. They drove us to Županja, via Slavonski Brod and Djakovo. We were ordered out of the bus near the firm "Torpedo" in Djakovo and they stopped passers-by telling them to hit us.The worst was some Hamo from Odžak and another from Donji Svilaj - we were beaten both by them and by some passers-by. Even 12 and 13-year olds beat us, cursing our Serbian and Chetnik mother. We had to sing Ustashi songs... The main organizer of that trip and the beating of inmates was Ustashi Marko Jelečević from Hrvatska Tišina, commune of Šamac.... Near the restaurant Spačva we were beaten by 50 - 60 drunken Ustashis... They broke my two ribs there and hit my left kidney badly. They pulled me by my hair... It was only in the evening that they told us we would be exchanged... We overnighted at Županja. We had neither food nor water during that time... The following day, 5 July, we were taken to Šid to be exchanged. They once again battered us on the bus. There were many UNPROFOR troops at the exchange point, Austrians and French. They watched the Ustashis beat us and laughed".

MIHAJLO (Pera) KUREŠEVIĆ, 42, alias Mika, resident of Novi Grad, gave the following testimony on 19 March 1993:

"The sanitary conditions at the camp in Odžak were unbearable. They let us use the WC only once a day, so we had to use pails in the hall. Afterwards, the Ustashis yelled at us that we were stinking like Chetnik excrements. We couldn't change our underwear... The crimes on the camp inmates at Odžak were committed by Anto Golubović, Tomo Djojić and other Djojićes, Ivica from Bijele Bare, Jurica called Bajica from Vrbovac and Josip from Bijele Bare, Jurica's cousin. I remember a Nina from Odžak for her cruelty. In addition to whipping the inmates she would also bring along a dog and push it to attack the inmates. On 4 October I was transferred to Slavonski Brod, to the bowling alley of a man called Bardak. There were around 180 of us there. They ordered us to walk to Slavonski Brod in a line. To intimidate us, they would shoot around and above our heads. An Ustashi Cindrić shot a woman then, but before the day was over he perished himself.At the bowling alley they entered our names in a book. Immediately after this they beat us. The Ustashis said this was how they collected

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registration fees... I went from there to a camp in Orašje. The most dangerous men there were some Pero alias Konj (Horse), superintendant of the camp, and his deputy Damir called Dama. They both whipped us and issued orders to others. In the night of 5/6 December I managed to run away from the line in Kopanice, where I was digging trenches."

VOJISLAV (Djordje) ĆEĆAVAC, 27, resident of Donja Dubica, stated on 17 February 1993:

"At the camp in Bosanski Brod Ustashis made us eat nylon stockings. In early October they ordered us all to strip down and so we stood naked for about three hours. I eyewitnessed an unknown Ustashi bite off a part of the ear of Damjan Jelić, from Donja Dubica. They prevented us particularly from washing ourselves - we weren't allowed to take a bath for four months... One example to illustrate to what lengths they were prepared to go in exhausting us by forced labour; at Zborište I had to take ammunition to the first combat line. One day I went to the line and back carrying ammunition 14 times, which means I covered some 56 kilometres. The road in one direction is 2 km long... When Vučilovac (commune of Orašje) was captured by the Ustashis, they made us inmates dig ditches and trenches and collect bodies of dead Serbian soldiers. Then we laid down 5 bodies of Serb soldiers and one of an old woman on the dam. One of the soldiers of the 101th Bosanski Brod Brigade of the Croatian Defence Council fired bullets through those dead bodies.... The superintendant of the Orašje camp was Pero Vincetić. At this camp, a policeman Damir, called Dama was particularly known for his beatings of inmates..."

MIRKO (Svetozar) GORANOVIĆ, 37, resident of Donja Dubica, gave the following statement on 19 February 1993:

"At the camp in Odžak, I was subjected like other inmates, to different forms of torture and abuse. The most frequent of them was beating. The perpetrators of such crimes would suddenly barge into the hall and single out a dozen of us at random or according to an arbitrarily selected year of birth. The more of them came in, the more of us were to be beaten. They used everything available to beat us: truncheons, guns, butts, planks, table legs and the like. They would most often hit our kidneys, heads, arms and legs. They would often order the group of persons to be beaten to turn face to the wall. Then they would rush and jump at them from the back and smash their heads against the wall. They engaged in other forms of intimidation, degradation and demoralization. They would force us to take off our trousers while they would prepare their knife blades, showing us thereby their intention to cut off our genitals. Fortunately, they didn't go further than making threats.They would also point a gun at our heads and pull the trigger having removed the bullets beforehand. We, of course, didn't know whether there was any ammunition in the gun or not. They made us sing Ustashi songs, which we, first of all, had to learn by heart. We sang without a

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break for two to three hours.They didn't allow visits by relatives, nor let them bring the inmates any food, cigarettes or clothing... The perpetrators: Tomo Djojić from Novo Selo, Anto Golubović of Odžak, Josip Tolić from Bijele Bare, a man called Jurica from Novo Selo, Ivica from Bijele Bare, Hamo from Odžak, Ibe from Odžak, Adisa from Odžak, troops of the 101th Bosanski Brod Brigade, 108th Slavonski Brod Brigade and 106th Osijek Brigade of the Ustashi army. The mentioned Adisa made us strip down and show our genitals and then used pejorative terms, mocked us and made us feel utterly miserable in other ways as well... While digging trenches in the area of Bosanski Brod, I was hit on 19 September by a shrapnel in my right shoulder, close to the spine."

In his statement dated 1 April 1993 MIRKO (Dobroslav) NINKOVIĆ, 28, resident of Donja Dubica, hamlet Trnjak, among other said the following:

"I was beaten at the camp in Odžak ten or eleven times. Only those that were able to give DM 100 to Ante Golubović at his demand were not subjected to beatings. But even those that had the money to give him were safe only that night.... The most extreme among them were Tomo Djojić, Anto Golubović and Josip Tolić... I know that a man named Jurica from Potočane joined Golubović and Tolić. They demanded German marks promising to include whoever gave them the marks in the exchange faster. They made up a list of those to be exchanged putting their names in a numerical order corresponding to the amount of German marks received. Whoever had marks gave them ..."

BORISLAV (Ilija) BOROJEVIĆ, 26, resident of Donja Dubica stated on 1 April 1993 the following:

"Tomo Djojić of Novo Selo and Zdenko Mikulić of Srnava, together with another Ustashi came to the camp "Strolit" several times. They took out Maksim Dervenić, Sreta Goranović and Dragomir Tešanović as well as a Mile alias Guma from Modriča to beat them. They would bring them back with bloodstains on their heads. Since blood was dripping down, the Ustashis forced Luka Stanković from Novi Grad and Steva Goranović from Donja Dubica to lick it from the floor. They had to do it ... They took out Jova Savić. First they beat him up, and then forced him to rape a girl which they had stripped down; she used to work at Ilija Kurešević's restaurant in Novi Grad. Since he refused to do it, they made them kiss each other in front of everybody. Marko, called Farbar (Dyer) arrived at the camp his knife blood-stained and, threatening to butcher us all, said that he had just slit the throat of Sima Savić from Poljane... They made inmates beat one another, forced relatives to hit each other, and men to exchange kisses,etc. They made us eat stale macaroni, and we all came down with dysentery as a result. A HOS soldier hit Steva Goranović with the handle of his knife on the head for having disobserved the order not to lift his head until he had finished the macaroni. His

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blood trickled into his plate and Stevo had to [illegible] up the blood with the macaroni... Anto Golubović called out the names of whole families to be subjected to beatings: Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Rakić and others, as the populations of entire villages were to be found in the camp. They were beaten mainly by: Anto Golubović from Odžak, Josip Tolić from Bijele Bare, Jurica Božić from Potočane, brothers Tomo and Ilija Djojić from Novo Selo, Ferid Mujkić from Odžak, Adisa from Odžak and Albina (Vinka) Terzić, called Nina from Odžak .. Anto Golubović, Josip Tolić, Ferid Mujkić and other policemen also organized a "wedding" at the camp. They took out a woman from Modriča and a man from Novi Grad as "the bride and the bridegroom", and made the inmates who played music play the guitar. They ordered a person to be the "registrar" and forced the "newlyweds" to take alcohol... The degradation of those inmates, and "newlyweds" continued in the most bestial manner in a separate room... After the escape of Ilija Čukić (a Croat by nationality) and Miroslav Šišljagić from the camp in Bosanski Brod, they beat some 250 inmates. There were also women that they would repeatedly rape. Among them was a Muslim woman, who used to work as a janitor and cleaner at a school in Slavonski Kobaš, another named Mirka from Bosanski Brod, a Milka and others..."

VLADO (Petar) MILETIĆ, 35, resident of Donji Svilaj, stated:

"There were difficulties with the water supply as well. There were water shortages because of electricity shortages. They found for us some water; it was full of sand but even that was allright if only available. Sometimes a good sentry would appear and supply us with water in one way or anotner.It was particularly exhausting for me when they forced me to sing 5 to 6 hours without break. I had to sing the same song 'Jure and Boban'all the time ... During food distribution they deliberately made a fuss in the kitchen to be able to beat us. They made use of different forms of intimidation - they shot inmates in the head with an unloaded gun, fired shots deliberately missing the target or in the air or used sleveless expanding bullets, which caused several minor injuries... Tomo Bojić would come to the camp to sell us cigarettes for dinars or foreign currencies.He either cheated or beat us... The prison "Tulek" in Bosanski Brod was unsurpassed in terms of squalour, the boards where the inmates slept and by nutrition which included cans from which the shelf life date had been removed. Many came down with dysentery and suffered from food poisoning... At the camp in Orašje, Pero Vincetić alias 'Horse' was the ringleader.Policeman Damir called Dama was the most extreme. I have to mention Pera Vincetić's brother as well. He was some senior chief in charge of all Ustashi centres, and in charge of organisation of visits by the Red Cross and the press. He would calm down his brother Pera before us but I don't know how sincere his motives were."

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PETAR (Jovan) PURIĆ, 67, Lipik, inmate who had a stroke back in 1989, with impaired hand mobility, impaired hearing and damaged vocal chords, stated on 27 April 1993 the following:

"I spent about two months at the camp in Odžak, together with other Serbs from the Odžak commune. The camp was in an elementary school. They beat me severely thirteen times there. I lost much blood, they would most often beat me on the head.I knew only Josip Tolić of the torturers and there were several of them."

SAVO (Dragomir) POPADIĆ, 38, resident of Gornji Svilaj, stated on 4 February (date unclear) 1993 the following:

"Nedo Djaković, of Gornji Svilaj committed suicide at Strnjak by setting off a hand grenade, while Luka Milanović from Donji Svilaj was killed by the Ustashis when he offered armed resistance... In the evening of 12 May I was taken to the camp "Strolit" in Odžak. The following day, together with Mika Popadić, Sava Milanović, Steva Antić and Dragomir Popadić, I was sent back to Gornji Svilaj. We were forced by the Ustashis to break into Serb houses, as the Ustashis feared that those houses had been mined... I spent two months in the camps in the area of the Odžak commune. When Anto Golubović took over the camp in the elementary school in Odžak, physical abuse began. Simo Cvetković of Gornji Svilaj was murdered... There were two women sharing the same room with me in the camp Donja Mahala near Orašje: Nasija from Kozarac, who seemed to me to be mentally ill and Rosa from the village of Lipik near Odžak. They took them away at night and brought them back early in the morning..."

VLADO (Ljuba) DERVENIĆ, 29, Donja Dubica, stated the following on 7 May 1993:

"While defending Novi Grad from the Ustashis, I was wounded by a grenade launcher when I was hit in my thigh by a fragment of a rifle grenade. I didn't dare complain because beatings started already in the column that, upon surrender, was moving toward Odžak ... I found it particularly difficult to come to terms with the fact that we were most abused by our neighbours. They were worse than the soldiers of the Republic of Croatia. We were tortured so much that my life since 29 January 1993 when I was exchanged seems no longer worth living. My relative Svetozar Dervenić alias Ćeto who died in the camp, had part of his shoulder smashed off with a club. He swayed as he walked when, all battered, inmates took him to the hall... They stripped down the mentally-ill girl Stoja Stanković from Novi Grad. Nina Terzić took out inmates and forced them to rape her. She would keep her battery-lamp on to see whether her orders were obeyed... They organized "wedding parties" in the camp, one of the victims being also Dragomir Nedić from Novi Grad ... On 11 July Anto Golubović caught Mihajlo (Milan) Popović, sat on his chest and made three

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cuts on Mihajlo's hand. Mihajlo experienced a severe shock and later died in a Zagreb hospital...We found some 100 inmates at the camp in "Tulek", Serbs from the area of the Bosanski Brod and Derventa communes... Once we were taken out by Josip Tolić who told us that our group of 30 was then to be taken to be executed. It was all the same to us, feeling down after torture, we thought 'May only this evil finally end'. They didn't shoot us. Everything remained within the range of threats... The wounded Rade Pavić was taken out by Josip Tolić, Jurica Božić and Anto Golubović. He had to be held by his two brothers - Stevo and Jadranko - and the said trio kept beating the battered man... An ustashi from Slavonska Požega, from the 101st Bosanski-Brod brigade, took out from the trench Miša Bumbić from Novi Grad, fired a burst and shot him. I buried Miša. He had bullet holes from his stomach to his head which was smashed on one side with a solid instrument. At the camps in Orašje, those that abused others the most were Pero alias Konj (Horse), Damir alias Dama, a man called Babo, then Maks and Elvira Hadžiomerović... At the firing line at Orašje they forced us to drag out the bodies of Serb soldiers, and the Ustashis proceeded to cut off their ears and massacre them for us to see. We were also beaten by a woman called Ivanka from Posavska Mahala, her hair dyed red,a volleyball player from Modriča. A man called Roki from Oštra Luka ordered us to climb up the trenches in the course of battle and shout to the Serb soldiers that they were Chetniks. Rosa Mršić from Lipik in Donja Mahala was repeatedly taken out to be raped and ordered to engage in different sexual perversities. This was most often done by Damir called Dama. 10 to 15 Ustashis would rape a Muslim woman Naska from Kozarac at a time and force her to engage in perversities. Many times we heard the two of them yell with pain. They could hardly walk afterwards."

PETAR (Mihajlo) MOJIC, 20, from Obudovac, commune of Bosanski Šamac, gave the following statement on 18 Septembar 1992:

"I was at the camps in the commune of Orašje from 2 May to 15 August 1992. I was arrested in Vidovice on 2 May 1992 as a civilian. I spent all that time in the camps in the commune of Orašje... During my stay in a shed in Tolisa, the property of a man called Mika, we were taken out to be interrogated every day. We were interrogated in a house which was in the yard. They kept beating and torturing us severely there. Several people died as a result. I know that Aćim Cvijanović, an elderly man from Bukova Greda, commune of Orašje,died there. They gauged out his eye with a padlock shackle, and he died in the shed where we were locked up. I saw them from the shed kill Maksa Gajić from Lončar. An Ustashi in a military police uniform - a tall, bony man with long fair hair, a band round his head, wearing gloves with one half of his fingers uncovered - slit his throat with a knife. The knife blade came out on the other side of his neck. They took him in that state to a red "Yugo" with foreign registration plates and a chessboard flag, pushed him inside and drove him away. I know of yet another man from Bukova Greda who was killed. He was taken to be interrogated and tried to escape on his way back to the shed.

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He was shot with a gun and then driven away from the yard. Apart from local Ustashis who interrogated and beat us, some others also came, clad in black T-shirts with black bands around their heads.... I heard these were soldiers from Croatia ... When we started working on the ground and digging trenches along the lines, they began giving us food and water. We could wash ourselves and our clothes in the yard. As we washed ourselves, the Ustashis would splash liquid dish-washing detergent on our heads. The detergent stung our eyes and the wounds we sustained during the beatings. No physician ever came, nor dared we ask for his services. On hearing us complain to each other about our pain, the Ustashis would shout: "Drop dead!". Judging by what I saw and heard, I think some 14 persons died in the school building, all of them elderly people unable to recover from the beatings..."

Pero Vincetić interrogated us and beat us with a rubber stick, thick on the one end and thin on the other. It was shaped like a mallet. They also beat us with regular police truncheons... all body parts, but it was most painful when they hit us on the genitals and between the legs. The ones that gave us the most severe beatings called each other by their nicknames; Sike - tall, slim and fair from Tolisa; Zemo - stocky, dark, short; Juso - tall, big-boned, slim, fair-haired; and Maks - short, sturdy, fair.

Camp inmate VUJADIN (Jovan) ČEČAVAC,53, resident of Donja Dubica gave a very moving statement on 12 May 1993:

"I was released from the death camp in Donja Mahala, commune of Orašje on 10 May 1993. You see what I look like. I am bruised and swollen as a result of the beatings and other forms of abuse. When I came to the camp, I weighed 110 kgs and now I hardly weigh 70. I find it difficult to speak, yet not because of the ordeal and suffering I lived through and saw but because I was simply physically destroyed and broken. I will go to the hospital tomorrow, and I am not sure whether treatment will do me any good. They release people from this camp only after any aid is long overdue. I have been to all the camps in this region. I was at the camps in the elementary school in Odžak, elementary school in Novi Grad, all the camps in Bosanski Brod, in the camp at the Bardak's bowling alley in Slavonski Brod, and twice at the camp in Donja Mahala. I was put in that last camp for the second time on 20 October 1992, three days after my son Mirko had been released from that same inferno. I was put in those camps for the first time as a civilian, together with other Serbs from the Odžak commune, and I came to the camp in Donja Mahala for the second time as a captive member of the army of the Republic of Srpska. As far as the treatment I received there - both as a civilian and a captured soldier - I haven't noticed any difference at all, but deem it necessary to point out that due to exhaustion caused by previous abuse, this second stay in the Donja Mahala camp, has destroyed me completely.

At the camp in Donja Mahala there are now 44 Serbs

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being treated as persons in isolation; the 15 of us were kept in a separate room, under very difficult conditions. Whoever got into that room, which we called "samica" (solitary cell) was due to be liquidated. This was done in the most cruel manner following persistent abuse. During my stay, liquidations were carried out in a summary procedure. They slit the throat of Branko (Milutin) Goranović after having severely tortured him. Branko (Marko) Goranović from Donja Dubica, born in 1940 wasn't slaughtered; he rather succumbed to the wounds they inflicted upon him in the course of torture. I shall mention only the most brutal criminals in the camp in Donja Mahala. These are: Pero Vincetić, called 'Horse' from Orašje, Military Police Superintendant Damir alias Dama, resident of the Orašje Commune, Damir's father called Barba, Mato known as Rakijica, Juso from Orašje and Marko from Brod, stocky and merciless like the others. I shall describe to you only some of the most dramatic methods of torture. Pero Vincetić called Horse would order me to lay my hands palms up on a plank and would then pierce both my hands and the plank with screwdrivers. After that he would pull the screwdrivers and tug at them to the left and right. He forbade me to shave my beard. When my beard grew long, he came over and lit it. The beard went up in flames scortching my face and they wouldn't let me put it out... Damir called Dama tried to surpass his boss. He stabbed his knife in my back. I was bleeding all night long. He made an oar from hard wood and inscribed his name on it. He beat me with that oar all over and on the ribs until he broke them. He didn't stop at that, however. He ran a hot iron bar all along my naked body and my neck. But not even that was enough.Those monsters bore holes in my head with a boring machine.You can take a look - it's perforated all over. It's no wonder I look like this after all that. Damir's father Barba tied my testicles up with a wire and then hit me there with a solid instrument. To smother my horrible screams provoked by excruciating pain in that torture without compare, Barba gagged me with a large wad of cloth... Ustasha Mato called Rakijica sprayed something from a can into my eyes - this nearly drove me mad. I partly lost my sight as a result. Marko from Brod took a table leg and ordered me to straighten my fingers. Then he hit me on the knuckles with the table leg full force. He told me he was doing that to make sure that I could no longer pray tc God. Nor did Juso fall behind. He hit me mercilessly with everything he could, not caring where. They took the inmates from Vukovar and Borovo and beat them. That was hell. Juso, all flushed up, cursed their Chetnik mother. He approached me and wanted to kill me. He loaded his gun, cocked it and then took out the magazine. He wants to ascribe my death to an accident. Other Ustashis noticed that. They knew a bullet was in the barrel, although the magazine was out. They took the gun from him, removed the bullet and told him: "Take it easy, there is time enough for that very last thing". Whatever happened to me, all those forms of torture, were experienced by others from our "samica" as well. The commander of the captured Vukovar citizens was cruelly murdered, and his deputy Klipanović succumbed to his wounds inflicted by torture. Only eight people from Vukovar remained - their eight skeletons. They included Mirko Vidović and a certain Savić... They kept hiding them from the eyes of the representatives of the International Red

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Cross. Damir called Dama cut Mirko Vidović's tongue with a knife. Savić's ears were so swollen that he can't hear anything anymore. They pierced the Vukovar citizens' ears with a wire and then tied up the wire to a plank. The people bowed down with pain and misery, while the Ustashis gave vent to their feelings and laughed. They gave such a severe beating to a captain from Krajina and a certain Ignjić from Orašje whom they called Živorad that both of them died. They came back again later and pulled the captain from the board on which he lay, and he was already dead. Ustashi Mato called Rakijica had a cloth-covered stick. He hit us all on the head with it. And not even when inmates would lose consciousness would they stop beating them. Damir called Dama stabbed people in the arms with a penknife and proceeded to ask cynically: "What have you got there?" I was lying on the board swollen all over and running a high temperature. Blood was trickling down my back. I had to hold my broken and buckled ribs in my hands in fear of them healing the wrong way... Pero Vincetić alias Konj (Horse) let me see a doctor. I was even given some medicaments. Damir called Dama snatched the medicines away from me and wouldn't let me take them. Marko Goranović, who lay motionless and dying, was ordered to a hospital by the doctor. But Damir ordered him back to the "samica" ... Last winter it was difficult to stand the cold. There was no heating in the solitary cell. We lay on the boards. The blankets donated to the camp inmates by the Red Cross were taken away by the Ustashis as soon as the Red Cross team left. On Orthodox Christmas, six or seven members of the Croatian Guard of the Republic of Croatia, came with "scorpions" wearing round caps. They lined us up and then all hell broke loose. They beat us with everything and even kicked us with their legs.Blood was spilling on the floor. I wanted to wipe up the blood with my clothes, for they would punish us if they found blood on the floor... One of the members of the Croatian Guard jumped at me when I tried to wipe it up and cursed my Serbian mother. He told me I shouldn't wipe it up, as he liked watching the Serbian blood being spilled ... Vule and I were thrown on to the floor. They dragged me all along the hall, while Pero Vincetić swore and wanted me to wipe up the blood ... Then they dragged us down the stairs. My body and head hit each stair on the way down... We relieved ourselves in pails in the room where we all slept. The captured Muslims were with use as well. When it was their turn, they refused to take out the pails. I was in great pain and physically unable to do it. The Muslims threatened to push my head and those of other Serbs into the pails... Pero Vincetić, punished all Serbs for not having emptied the pails. The punishment was to go without food and water for five days, and be beaten every day. Cvijetin, Jovo and Slobodan from Brčko were with us in the "samica". Jova was forced by them to confess having chopped off an old woman's head with an axe. Jovo told them he couldn't make such a confession, as he hadn't done it. They obtained his confession by extortion and by threats of slaughtering him.They later turned him into a laughing stock and called him "Jovo, little axe!". They took him to the other Ustashis to repeat his admission before them and when he did it under coercion they told him: "Well, since you have done it, you deserve to be punished!" They took him away to be thrashed.

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Following the same scenario, they forced Cvijetin to admit having slaughtered 83 persons, women and children, and Slobodan having raped 12 Moslem women. And they all were subjected to torture because of that. The Ustashis then brought along German reporters and we had to testify before them and confess having chopped off the old woman's head, killed or rather slaughtered 83 persons, namely women and children, and raped 12 Muslim women. The journalists wrote it down and the cameraman filmed it.

That would be all, although it's only part of the story which cannot even be told in full. I pity those honourable men that remained in that inferno and who certainly will not get out alive. My escape is a specific case in itself. I was released only after my family paid a high ransom to the Ustashis. They agreed to let me go for money as they realized that they had already finished me off".

BOŽO (Petar) MILETIĆ, 27, resident of Donji Svilaj, stated on 27 April 1993 the following:

"I was deported to an ustashi camp in Odžak where I attracted the attention of a man called Hyena, a Vojvodina Hungarian. He had a passport issued in the name of Milan Kovač. He spent 19 years in the Foreign Legion. There were 24 men in this mercenary's group. They had a monthly salary of DM 6,000. They sold confiscated weapons. They were armed with Czech "Zbroyovki". I and eight more camp inmates were hired to mine-sweep the mine fields in Novi Grad. When Mihajlo Šišljagić stepped on the mine it left him without his foot. Present there were the members of 108th and 139th brigade of the Croatian Army... On 9 May the Ustashis arrived in the Odžak camp at around 11 p.m. They took out Svetozar Dervenić called Ćeto and Radoslav Dragojlović out. In a back building we found Jova Savić from Poljanci. They drove us to Vojskova... They gave us a severe beating there. They hit us with all sorts of different istruments, truncheons and with boots, and we had to sit on the floor all the time. They threatened us with knives, intimidated us by clicking an unloaded gun, and they even put a bomb in my mouth. They smothered our cries by throwing pillows on our heads.They beat us until 5.00 the following morning.Then they closed us up in a meat-drying unit with an iron door. They locked four of us in it, the indoor area 1.2 sq.metres. We couln't stretch our legs, and it was scortching hot by day. We were dying of thirst. Around noon they took us to the elementary school in Donja Dubica. Two guards kept a watchful eye on us there all the time. Occasionally policemen would come and mistreat us. In the evening they took as back to Vojskova and the drying unit. We overnighted there. It was only on the third day that they gave us some bread and water in two beer bottles. They beat us and then locked us up in the drying unit again. They hanged a clock on the door. The watch kept ticking. They wanted to frighten us into believing that the drying unit was mined. They took us back to the elementary school in Donja Dubica after that again. They beat us there, both the sentry and the policemen who dropped in. In the morning they gave us meat leftovers and some water... The most

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malicious among the Ustashis that abused us were Cindrić and Stanić... Cindrić stole DM 800 and SF 1.600 from me."

In the statement he gave on 7 May 1993 MITAR (Petar) MILETIĆ, 56, resident of Donji Svilaj, pointed out to the following:

"Together with other villagers of Novi Grad I was interned in the camp that was operating in the elementary school at Odžak. That was a camp of terror and of ustashi crimes which I could not believe were possible. They kept beating, molesting and degrading people all the time. I was most often beaten by an Ustashi Juro from Bijele Bare. He was a kind of a commander... When we were interned in the elementary school in Novi Grad they went on beating us. Tomo and Marko, the sons of Pavo Benić called Pavica from Donji Svilaj brought two girls along. All four of them kept beating us from noon until well into the night. During our stay in the camps in the commune of Bosanski Brod, the Ustashis would hide elderly people, wounded inmates and women from the eyes of the representatives of the International Red Cross. This happened for the first time in the village of Sijekovac near "Autoservis", where they kept us without water in the sun all day long. The second time they hid us in the village of Kolibe, near the Dom (Centre). I watched a group of Ustashis severely beat Sima Cvetković known as Drinić. Upon his arrival in Novi Grad he was subjected to such severe beating by Anto Golubović and a group of Ustashis whom I did not recognize that Simo died the following morning. At Bosanski Brod Anto Golubović took out teacher Mirko Pajić from Derventa. They beat him mercilessly. He eventually died. He was killed in the most bestial way only because, as he spoke a foreign language, he secretly passed a note to the representatives of the International Red Cross informing them that the Ustashis kept women and girls hidden in the camp... Tomo Djojić from Novo Selo was also among our worst molesters. He wore a pigtail.They tortured us in different ways - we were beaten up, deprived of food and drink, banned from using the WC... They forced us to sing Ustashi songs for several hours until we dropped from exhaustion."

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ANNEX 3

LIST OF SERB VICTIMS OF THE 1992/93 WAR
FROM THE AREA OF THE FORMER COMMUNE OF ODŽAK

Šamac, May 15, 1993.

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LIST OF SERB VICTIMS OF THE 1992/93 WAR
FROM THE AREA OF THE FORMER COMMUNE OF ODŽAK

I - KILLED BEFORE THE WAR STARTED

1. Vojislav (Slobodan) Goranović, born in 1950, in Donja Dubica, killed on September 16, 1991, in the village of Vinska, Commune of Bos. Brod, after a explosion of shell fired from the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

2. Rajko (Dušan) Djurić, nicknamed "Truman",born in 1951, in Donja Dubica, killed on April 19th, 1992 by members of the Croatian National Guard, (ZNG) in the village of Struke (Odžak), had been Chairman of the Serbian Democratic Party in D. Dubica;

3. Tomislav (Rajko) Kršić, born in 1962, in Sl. Brod, abducted on April 19th, 1992 and taken to Croatian territory, where he was killed on April 20th, 1992;

4. Pero (Mirko) Vladić, born in 1970, in Novi Grad, abducted on April 19th, 1992 and taken to Croatian territory, killed there on April 20th, 1992;

5. Djoko (Kosta) Vujić, born in 1931, killed at his house at Struke, on April 19th, 1992, by the members of the ZNG of the Republic of Croatia;

II - KILLED WHILE DEFENDING THE SERB VILLAGE OF NOVI GRAD

1. Miloš (Ljubo) Tadić, born in 1937, in Novi Grad, killed on April 21st, 1992;

2. Djordje (Vido) Djekić, born in 1960, in Novi Grad, killed on April 22nd, 1992

3. Božo (Stevo) Lazić, born in 1950 in Novi Grad, killed on

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April 23rd, 1992;

4. Jovo (Miko) Rakić, born in 1940, in Novi Grad, killed on April 27th, 1992;

5. Zoran (Miko) Vidaković, born in 1970, in Lipik, killed on May 2nd, 1992;

6. Željko (Rosa) Mrsić, born in 1970 in Lipik, killed on May 2nd, 1992;

7. Slavica (Jovan) Lesić, born in 1951, in Lipik, killed on May 2nd, 1992;

8. Nikola (Djordje) Šišljagić, born in 1951, in N. Grad, killed on May 4th, 1992;

9. Marjan Topić, from Lipik.

III - KILLED AT THE VILLAGE OF NOVI GRAD DURING USTASHI OCCUPATION

1. Mihajlo (Simo) Topić, nicknamed "Mijo", born in 1913, in Vrbovački Lipik, killed on July 7th, 1992, by Mate Barukčić from the village of Pećnik (commune of Modriča), the murder was committed with a stone while the victim lay sick and bed-ridden at his house;

2. Zorka (Petar) Zoranović, born in 1913 in Gnionica, killed in her house courtyard on May 27th, 1992; the crime was committed by Pejo Vidaković, nicknamed "Sakica", son of Pavo from G. Dubica;

3. Vidosava Stanić, born in Novi Grad, killed mid-July 1992;

4. Nedo (Avram) Bumbić, born in 1939, in N. Grad, killed on July 14th, 1992.

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5. Pavle Vidaković, born in Lipik, hanged himself in mental derangement resulting from Ustashi terror.

IV - KILLED IN CAMPS

a) "STROLIT" OF ODŽAK

1. Svetozar (Rade) Dervenić, nicknamed "Ćeto", born in 1955, in Dubica, killed on May 15th, 1992, after being beaten and tortured;

2. Blagoje Jeftić, from Koprivna, Commune of Modriča, killed on June 9th or 10th, 1992;

3. Željko Vidić from Koprivna, Commune of Modriča, killed on 9th or 10th June 1992, was suffering from epilepsy;

b) ODŽAK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1. Rade (Triva) Tomanović, born in 1943, in N. Grad, permanent residence in Modriča, killed on June 24th, 1992, after being beaten and tortured;

2. Rade (Dragoslav) Dervenić, nicknamed "Sila", born in 1944, in D. Dubica, killed on July 4th, 1992, beaten to death;

3. Nikola (Simo) Goranović, born in D. Dubica, died on May 14th, 1992 in a camp after being tortured;

4. Bogdan (Pejo) Stanković, nicknamed "Joso", born in 1910, in N. Grad, died at the camp owing to heavy beating;

c) NOVI GRAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1. Simo Cvetković, nicknamed "Drinić", born in Gornji Svilaj, killed on July 12th, 1992, after being severely beaten and tortured by Ante Golubović from Odžak and Josip Tolić from

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Bijele Bare;

d) BOSANSKI BROD (TULEK, BUILDING MATERIALS WAREHOUSE AND SCHOOL CENTER)

1. Stevo (Mihajlo) Topić, born in 1942 in Lipik, killed on October 3rd, 1992;

2. Jadranko (Jovan) Pavić, born in 1965, in Novi Grad;

3. Spasoje (Bogdan) Kršić, born in 1934, in N. Grad, killed on August 16th, 1992;

4. Mišo (Stanko) Šišljagić, born in 1967, in N. Grad, killed on August 16th, 1992.

5. Miloš (Stevo) Stanković, born in 1952, in N. Grad, killed on August 30th, 1992.

6. Mihajlo (Rade) Bumbić, born in 1972, in N. Grad, killed on August 10th, 1992;

7. Marko (Savo) Stanić, born in 1944, in N. Grad, killed on July 17th, 1992;

8. Milan (Simo) Marković, born in 1952, in D. Dubica, killed on July 17th, 1992;

9. Drago (Radiša) Topić, born in Lipik,

10. Tomislav (Sreto) Dragić, born in 1969, in D. Dubica, killed on September 3rd, 1992.

11. Milenko (Risto) Borojević, nicknamed "Lojco", born 1955 in D. Dubica, killed on October 4th, 1992;

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12. Petar (Sreto) Djurić, born in 1955, in B. Šamac, killed on September 23rd, 1992;

13. Milivoje (Stevo) Ninković, born in 1955, in Trnjak, killed on July 17th, 1992;

14. Rajko (Predo) Dragić, born in 1940, in D. Dubica, killed on August 11th, 1992;

15. Miroslav (Živko) Radulović, born in 1954., in Trnjak, killed on September 16th, 1992;

16. Radovan (Slobodan) Djukić, born in 1967, in N. Grad, killed on September 30, 1992;

17. Simo (Savo) Savić, born in Poljanci (Croatia), was hanged.

e) ORAŠJE AND DONJA MAHALA

1. Vid (Milenko) Pavić, born in 1956, in N. Grad, killed on October 28th, 1992;

2. Ostoja (Mile) Ninković, born in 1966, in N. Grad, killed on October 23rd, 1992;

3. Stojan (Mihajlo) Lešić, born in 1955, in N. Grad, killed on December 17th, 1992;

4. Čedo Milojević, born in Lipik,

5. Milivoje (Milan) Milojević, nicknamed "Džeger", born in D. Dubica, killed on December 5th, 1992.

6. Slobodan (Andrija) Bijelić, born in 1958, in D. Dubica, killed on December 3rd, 1992;

7. Janko (Lazar) Gavrić, born in 1956, in Trnjak, killed on

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October 17th, 1992;

8. Branko (Milutin) Goranović, born in 1934, in D. Dubica, killed on October 17th, 1992;

9. Marko (Branko) Goranović, born in 1940, in D. Dubica, killed on October 17th, 1992;

V - MISSING

1. Petar (Ilija) Maričić, born in 1952, in D. Dubica, taken away from the Odžak Elementary School Camp in June 1992, no trace of him ever since;

2. Dragan (Risto) Jelić, called "Baćika", born in D. Dubica, taken away from the Orašje camp on October 10th, 1992, no trace of him ever since;

3. Vujadin (Milorad) Goranović, born in D. Dubica, taken from the Orašje Camp on October 7th, 1992, no trace of him ever since;

4. Mihajlo (Vid) Šišljagić, born in N. Grad, taken from the Orašje Camp on October 7th, 1992, no trace of him ever since;

5. Mihajlo (Djordje) Popović, born in D. Dubica, disappeared at the Brod Camp;

6. Marija (Ljubo) Miletić, born in 1932, in N. Grad, taken from the village of N. Grad on June 30th, 1992, by Sali Adilbari from Borovo or the village of Nuštar;

7. Rade (Mitar) Kovačević, born in 1930, in N. Grad; same as No.6.

8. Boja (Jovo) Kovačević, born in 1930, in N. Grad; same as No.6;

/...

VI - PERSONS WHO DIED UPON EXCHANGE AS A RESULT OF CAMP TERROR

1. Mirko Dragić, from Donja Dubica, died on October 30th, 1992;

2. Radivoje (Mirko) Dragić, from Donja Dubica,

3. Stevo Marić, from Donja Dubica, died on April 26th, 1993;

4. Ljubo Božić, nicknamed "Puby", died on November 4th, 1992, at Maglaj;

5. Stanko Milošević, from Jošava, nervous breakdown in camp, died upon being released;

6. Mitar (Vaso) Šišljagić, from N. Grad, tortured at the camp, died upon being released.

VII - KILLED AT GORNJI SVILAJ-KADAR

1. Nedeljko (Mile) Djaković, born in 1942, in G. Svilaj,

2. Nedo (Vlajko) Djaković, born in 1934, in Gornji Svilaj,

3. Luka (Stanko) Milanović, born in Gornji Svilaj,

4. Simka (Mihajlo) Rakić, born in 1913 in G. Svilaj, burnt at her brother Rade's house;

5. Jovo Milošević, born in Jošava, killed on May 9th, 1992;

6. Boško (Mitar) Pavić, born in 1957, in N. Grad, killed on May 9th, 1992.

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VIII - SERB CIVILIANS KILLED DURING USTASHI OCCUPATION

a) VILLAGE OF GNIONICA

1. Timotije (Neda) Rakić
2. Bogdan (David) Stanojević
3. Marinko (Stevo) Krstić,(insane)
4. Bogdan (Rade) Danilović
5. Anka (Joviša) Danilović (nee Ristić)
6. Jovo (Toma) Danilović

b) VILLAGE OF JOŠAVA

1. Radojica (Vaso) Marković, born in 1960, killed in May 1992.

2. Vaso Marković, burnt at his house.

3. Sretko Maslić, thrown into a well.

c) VILLAGE OF JEZERO

1. Sreto (Rade) Mlinarević, born in 1938, in Gnionica, killed in his house on May 30th, 1992.

2. Zdravko (Stevo) Djurić, born in 1952, in Jezero, killed in the house of Sreto Mlinarević on May 30th, 1992.

3. Vlado (Stanko) Vidić, born in 1961; rest same as No. 2

4. Simo (Tedo) Ljubičić, born in 1945, in Jezero, killed by Ribić Bešlaga from Odžak, on July 9th, 1992;

5. Pero (Djordje) Ljubičić, born in 1930, in Jezero, taken away by Ribić Bešlaga on July 9th, 1992, found hanged in Odžak on July 13th 1992, at No. 2. Proleterska Street,

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IX - PERSONS KILLED WHILE DEFENDING SERB TERRITORY

a) COMMUNE OF ŠAMAC

1. Miloš (Mitar) Rakić, born in 1963, in N. Grad, killed on November 30th, 1992.

2. Savo (Marjan Goranović, born in D. Dubica, killed on July 6th, 1992.

3. Miro (Živko) Čakarević, born in 1950 in Bušletić, killed on October 18th, 1992.

4. Goran (Jova) Miletić, born in 1967, in N. Grad, killed on November 19th, 1992.

5. Sretko (Ljubo) Šišljagić, born in 1966, in N. Grad, killed on January 27th,1993.

6. Branko (Rajko) Muškić, born in 1959 in N. Grad, killed on January 27th,1993.

7. Andrija (Toma) Milojević, born in 1965 at D.Dubica, killed on March 12th,1993.

8. Milan (Mirko) Bogdanović, born in N.Grad, killed in April 1993.

b) VILLAGE OF GNIONICA

1. Jovan (Kosta) Stanojević, born in 1971.

c) VILLAGE OF JOŠAVA

1. Vid (Mitar) Antić, born in 1946.

2. Savo (Rade) Stevanović, born in 1968, killed in July 1992.

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3. Djordje (Lazar) Vidaković, born in 1944, killed in July 1992.

4. Milorad (Stevo) Stevanović, born in 1969, killed in May 1992.

5. Zdravko Marković, killed in July 1992.

6. Stevo (Risto) Stevanović, killed in May 1992.

d) VILLAGE OF JEZERO

1. Ratko (Milovan) Buljić, born in 1965, killed on April 19th,1992.

Done at Šamac,
May 15th, 1993

DATA COMPILED BY RESEARCHERS OF
THE STATE COMMISSION FOR
WAR CRIMES OF GENOCIDE

1._____
(Žarko Krstanović)

2._____
(Cvijan Marinković)

3._____
(Rajko Ilišković)

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ANNEX 4

L I S T

OF VICTIMS OF SERBIAN NATIONALITY, CIVILIANS INTERNED AS OF MAY 8, 1992 IN USTASHI CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND OF PRISONERS OF WAR EXCHANGED TILL MAY 10, 1993

Šamac, May 15, 1993

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EXCHANGE ON MAY 26, 1992 IN VILLAGE OF ZASAVICA-COMMUNE OF ŠAMAC

1. Mihailo Stanišić from Donja Dubica
2. Mitar (Vasa) Šišljagić, born in 1928 from Novi Grad
3. Petar Rakić from Slavonski Brod
4. Jovo (Bogdan Panić, born in 1932 from Novi Grad
5. Rade (Ljubo) Kovačević, born in 1932 from Novi Grad
6. Milan (Ilija) Dušanić, born in 1933 from Donja Dubica
7. Boško (Ilija) Dušanić, born in 1923 from Donja Dubica
8. Živko (Stevo) Mimić, born in 1937 from Donja Dubica
9. Nenad (Savo) Tadić, born in 1931 from Donja Dubica
10. Radovan (Avram) Tadić, born in 1932 from Novi Grad
11. Pero (Marko) Mimić, born in 1932 from Donja Dubica
12. Racko Dragić, from Donja Dubica
13. Bogosav (Ilija) Dušanić, born in 1928 from Donja Dubica
14. Stanko Vuković, from Novi Grad
15. Predo (Tomo) Slijepčević, born in 1915 from Donja Dubica
16. Nedeljko (Dimitrije) Šišljagić, born in 1935 from Novi Grad
17. Rade (Ilija) Dervenić, born in 1925 from Donja Dubica
18. Stevo (Dragoslav) Dervenić, born in 1935 from Donja Dubica
19. Ljubomir (Miko) Bumbić, born in 1939 from Novi Grad
20. Jovo Božić, from Donja Dubica
21. Vid (Cvijan) Borojević, born in 1927 from Donja Dubica
22. Svetozar (Gojko) Stanić, born in 1932 from Novi Grad
23. Mile (Risto) Tadić, born in 1924 from Novi Grad
24. Stojan (Pero) Pupčević, born in 1939 from Trnjak
25. Petar (Djoko) Kurešević, born in 1922 from Novi Grad
26. Svetozar (Petar) Goranović, born in 1929 from Donja Dubica
27. Vid (Jovo) Nedić, born in 1919 from Novi Grad
28. Obrad (Spasoje) Čajić, born in 1932 from Trnjak
29. Vid Savić, from Vrbovački Lipik
30. Novak (Spasoje) Čajić, born in 1932 from Trnjak
31. Luka (Vaso) Bjelić, born in 1924 from Novi Grad
32. Miloš (Dragomir) Šišljagić, born in 1937 from Novi Grad

/...

33. Savo (Velibor) Borojević, born in 1935 from Donja Dubica
34. Živko (Miloš) Slijepčević, born in 1935 from Donja Dubica
35. Rade (Risto) Bogdanović, born in 1918 from Novi Grad
36. Milenko Majstorović from Donja Dubica
37. Branko (Mile) Djaković, born in 1912 from Novi Grad
38. Simo Purić from Vrbovački Lipik
39. Gunjević Ljubo
40. Momir (Petar) Goranović, born in 1934 from Donja Dubica
41. Stevo Milojević from Donja Dubica
42. Savo (Miko) Milojević, born in 1935 from Donja Dubica
43. Stevo Vajagić from Novi Grad
44. Stevo (Dragiša) Dragić, born in 1931 from Donja Dubica
45. Milan Arsenić
46. Risto Muškić from Novi Grad
47. Milan (Kosta) Bogdanović, born in 1922 from Novi Grad
48. Ljubomir (Djoko) Bogdanović, born in 1913 from Novi Grad
49. Ilija Maričić
50. Stevo (Petar) Ninković, born in 1922 from Trnjak
51. Tomo (Jakov) Milojević, born in 1930 from Donja Dubica
52. Mihajlo Borojević from Donja Dubica
53. Dobroslav (Vid) Ninković born in 1930 from Donja Dubica
54. Njegoslav (Savo) Tadić, born in 1929 from Novi Grad
55. Milenko (Petar) Djurić, born in 1935 from Donja Dubica
56. Stevo (Pero) Rakić, born in 1931 from Novi Grad
57. Branko (Vaso) Tatić, born in 1934 from Novi Grad
58. Vlajko Ilinčić from Trnjak
59. Rade (Pero) Dragojlović, born in 1935 from Novi Grad
60. Ilija Lešić, born in 1927 from P. Lipik
61. Savo Dragojlović from Novi Grad
62. Branko (Petar) Vidović, born in 1919 from Donja Dubica
63. Ostoja Kovačević, born in 1910 from Novi Grad
64. Nikola (Dragomir) Topić, born in 1932 from Donja Dubica
65. Spasoje Savić from Trnjak
66. Žarko (Milenko) Milojević, born in 1933 from Donja Dubica
67. Svetozar Savić from Trnjak
68. Rajko (Boško) Radulović, born in 1926 from Donja Dubica
69. Miko (Milorad) Djurić, born in 1930 from Donja Dubica

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70. Rade (Tanasije) Ilinčić, born in 1925 from Trnjak
71. Miko Vujičić from Trnjak
72. Andjelko (Jovo) Nedić, born in 1927 from Novi Grad
73. Mladen Nedić from Novi Grad
74. Mirko (Milan) Nedić, born in 1938 from Novi Grad
75. Rade (Branko) Stanković, born in 1925 from Novi Grad
76. Panto (Branko) Stanković, born in 1930 from Novi Grad
77. Živko Ninkcvić from Novi Grad
78. Bogoljub (avo) Tatić, born in 1935 from Novi Grad
79. Cvijetin Topolovac from Trnjak
80. Jovan N. Kerić from Novi Grad
81. Boško (Svetozar) Djurić, born in 1937 from Donja Dubica
82. Branko (Milutin) Goranović, born in 1934 from Donja Dubica
83. Branko (Mihajlo) Djordjić, born in 1930 from Novi Grad
84. Marko Lešić, born in 1935 from Novi Grad
85. Bogdan Djurić from Donja Dubica
85. Mitar (Ljubo) Pavić, born in 1932 from Novi Grad
87. Dušan (Svetozar) Minić, born in 1932 from Donja Dubica
88. Gavro (Dušan) Milojević, born in 1932 from Donja Dubica
89. Mirko (Milan) Dragić, born in 1931 from Donja Dubica
90. Svetozar (Rade) Božić, born in 1935 from Donja Dubica
91. Bogdan (Sretko) Tadić, born in 1935 from Novi Grad
92. Branko (Rade) Tadić, born in 1967 from Novi Grad
93. Dragan (Obrad) Čajić, born in 1961 from Trnjak
94. Goran (Milan) Topić, born in 1975 from Lipik-Vir.
95. Milan (Pero) Tadić, born in 1968 from Novi Grad
96. Mišo (Novak) Čajić, born in 1966 from Trnjak

EXCHANGE ON JULY 4, 1992 AT LIPOVAC NEAR ŠID

1. Djuro (Radojica) Rakić, born in 1971
2. Petar P. Tadić
3. Dušan R. Djurić
4. Živko M. Goranović
5. Petar Ž. Radulović
6. Pero B. Ninković
7. Branko M. Tatić

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8. Ostoja Ž. Ninković
9. Slobodan I. Ilinčić
10. Djoko M. Ilinčić
11. Pero M. Slijepčević
12. Predrag B. Dušanović
13. Goran J. Jovanović
14. Milan D. Milošević
15. Radovan S. Djukić
16. Jovan R. Kalabić
17. Milan M. Goranović
18. Milan Lj. Ilinčić from Trnjak
19. M. Goranović
20. Brnako Šišljagić
21. Miloš Slijepčević
22. Pero S. Ninković
23. Bogdan Kršić
24. Aleksa S. Rakić
25. Rajko V. Rakić
26. Bogdan O. Dragojlović
27. Pero P. Nedić
28. Nenad V. Nedić
29. Ilija R. Ninković
30. Slavko Tadić
31. Velimir S. Muškić
32. Pero V. Djukić
33. Savo Kalabić
34. Ostoja A. Tadić
35. Ostoja M. Tadić
36. Milenko Radulović
37. Jovan S. Topić
38. Savo Starčević
39. Mika Majstorović
40. Boro J. Stojanović
41. Predrag V. Lazić
42. Dobren Dragojlović
43. Milan R. Muškić
44. Branko (Milutin) Goranović, born in 1934 from Donja Dubica

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45. Uroš M. Šišljagić
46. Željko R. Tadić
47. Rajko G. Stanić
48. Goran I. Gunjević
49. Djoko M. Rakić
50. Mišo S. Pavić
51. Djoko I. Topolovac, born in 1960 from Trnjak
52. Željko (Živ:o) Božić
53. Milka M. Stanić and children
54. Anica R. Bijelić and children
55. Bosa J. Kršić and children
56. Ljubica Lj. Kršić
57. Stana J. Dragojlović and child
58. Bosa M. Teofilović and child
59. Borka S. Pavić and children
60. Mara L. Kureševič
61. Djuka Lj. Stanić and children
62. Danica A. Stanić and children
63. Ljubica Rakić
64. Mara O. Šišljagić and children
65. Dušanka Šišljagić and child
66. Darinka Lj. Kršić and children
67. Dragica Ž. Vuković and child
68. Djuka Dragojlović
69. Radmila Ž. Panić
70. Zlata B. Muškić and child
71. Jela S. Radić and child
72. Mara Dj. Panić and child
73. Mirjana K. Panić and children
74. Janja S. Panić and children
75. Ljubica B. Panić and children
76. Simka Ž. Muškić and children
77. Smilja Ninković and children
78. Dara M. Šišljagić
79. Rosa D. Milošević and child
80. Smilja S. Tadić
81. Radojka Kureševič

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82. Vida M. Borojević
83. Andja M. Goranović
84. Ljubica S. Borojević
85. Draginja D. Milojević
86. Marija D. Pantić
87. Ljubica T. Panić
88. Ljubica I. Tatić
89. Desa Lj. Tatić
90. Jovanka B. Ninković and child
91. Milada Miletić and children
92. Milica Dj. Djokić
93. Stana O. Ninković
94. Jovana M. Ninković and child
95. Bojana R. Ninković
96. Jovanka P. Šišljagić and children
97. Stana Milojević and children
98. Vida Lj. Bumbić and child
99. Mara Kršić and child
100. Višnja Kršić
101. Desa V. Tatić
102. Stana Nedić
103. Kosta (Ljubomir) Arsenić, born in 1935
104. Miloš (Savo) Bogdanović, born in 1932
105. Ilija (Kosta) Borojević, born in 1931
106. Svetozar (Vasilije) Broćilović born in 19.
107. Nikola (Panto) Dragojlović, born in 1918
108. Ostoja (Bogdan) Dragojlović, born in 1928
109. Savo (Milan) Dragojlović, born in 1922
110. Andrija (Nedo) Dragić, born in 1940
111. Vlajko (Djordje) Đević, born in 1913
112. Luka (Staniša) Kovačević, born in 1919
113. Božidar (Djordje) Kalabić, born in 1914
114. Ljubo (Boško) Kureševič, born in 1918
115. Bogdan (Risto) Muškić, born in 1910
116. Djordje (Milan) Muškić, born in 1920
117. Svetozar (Velimir) Muškić, born in 1921
118. Rajko (Velimir) Muškić, born in 1931

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119. Stevo (Dušan) Marić, born in 1921
120. Branko (Niko) Pajić, born in 1921
121. Sreto (Milan) Panić, born in 1913
122. Petar (Jovan) Purić, born in 1925
123. Dragoljub (Milan) Rakić, born in 1916
124. Mile (Pero) Radovanović, born in 1942
125. Radovan (Vaso) Radovanović, born in 1920
126. Bogdan (Pero) Stanković, born in 1910
127. Stevo (Aleksa) Stanić, born in 1910
128. Djordje (Spasoje) Šišljagić, born in 1922
129. Aleksa (Andrija) Tadić, born in 1915
130. Dragomir (Avram) Tadić, born in 1915
131. Mihajlo (Avram) Tadić, born in 1929
132. Ostoja (Laza) Tatić, born in 1921
133. Petar (Vasa) Topolovac, born in 1924
134. Milan (Vasa) Nedić, born in 1907
135. Dušan (Josip) Stevanović, born in 1926
136. Stevo (Djordje) Tadić, born in 1942
137. Savo (Djordje) Bogdanović, born in 1918
138. Ostoja (Jozo) Bijelić, born in 1925
139. Vojin (Sima) Djurić, born in 1926
140. Sretko (Mitar) Kovačević, born in 1926
141. Branko (Djordje) Kalabić, born in 1929
142. Savo (Boško) Kurešević, born in 1923
143. Ilija (Dragutin) Lešić, born in 1929
144. Savo (Simeun) Lazić, born in 1929
145. Pero (Jova) Lazić, born in 1927
146. Risto (Rade) Muškić, born in 1927
147. Stanko (Spasoje) Milošević, born in 1924
148. Cvijo (Lazo) Miletić, born in 1929
149. Mladen (Stevo) Nedić, born in 1929
150. Djordje (Stevo) Nedić, born in 1924
151. Mladen (Trifko) Pavić, born in 1923
152. Jovan (Marko) Pavić, born in 1924
153. Milenko (Ostoja) Pavić, born in 1926
154. Rajko (Milan) Perić, born in 1926
155. Nikola (Risto) Panić, born in 1929

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156. Vukašin (Blagoje) Panić, born in 1927
157. Jovan (Dragomir) Perić, born in 1929
158. Simo (Svetozar) Rakić, born in 1928
159. Rajko (Gojko) Stanić, born in 1925
160. Panto (Avram) Tadić, born in 1923
161. Simo (Ostoja) Tadić, born in 1929
162. Jovo (Mitar) Tadić, born in 1929
163. Stevo (Jovan) Topić, born in 1929
164. Stevo (Boža) Vujagić, born in 1929
165. Uroš (Milan) Šišljagić, born in 1935
166. Branko (Simo) Tešić, born in 1925
167. Tomo (Jovo) Nikić, born in 1930
168. Ljubomir (Ostoja) Šišljagić, born in 1932
169. Djordje (Avram) Tadić, born in 1931
170. Dušan (Dragomir) Perić, born in 1932
171. Vojislav (Svetozar) Perić, born in 1934
172. Rajko (Sava) Pavić, born in 1932
173. Tomislav (Jovan) Kovačević, born in 1935
174. Stanko (Ljubo) Kovačević, born in 1930
175. Jovan (Miloš) Rakić, born in 1935
176. Drago (Ljubo) Pantić, born in 1935
177. Sreto (Petar) Djurić, born in 1931
178. Milorad (Stevo) Goranović, born in 1932
179. Miloš (Jovo) Goranović, born in 1934
180. Kosta (Lazo) Jelić, born in 1934
181. Milan (Jovan) Kovačević, born in 1932
182. Bogdan (Kosta) Kovačević, born in 1935
183. Ljubo (Božidar) Kovačević, born in 1935
184. Rajko (Kosta) Kalabić, born in 1930
185. Ignjo (Vlajko) Kurešević, born in 1932
186. Bogdan (Milenko) Kršić, born in 1934
187. Milan (Pero) Milojević, born in 1935
188. Sreto (Drago) Mršić, born in 1931
189. Milenko (Kosta) Mršić, born in 1932
190. Petar (Božo) Ninković, born in 1935
191. Milan (Jovo) Ninković, born in 1930
192. Radiša (Savo) Pavić, born in 1934

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193. Rade (Bogdan) Petrović, born in ...
194. Lazar (Djoko) Rakić, born in 19...
195. Radovan (Svetozar) Rakić, born in ...
196. Jovo (Ljubo) Stanišić, born in 1931
197. Stevo (Ljubo) Stanković, born in 1930
198. Ostoja (Gojko) Stanić, born in 1930
199. Vaso (Djordje) Tadić, born in 1931
200. Milenko (Mihajlo) Topić, born in 1934
201. Radiša (Jovan) Topić, born in 1934
202. Simo (Marko) Purić, born in 1932

EXCHANGE ON AUGUST 15, 1992 AT LIPOVAC NEAR ŠID

1. Radovan M. Bumbić
2. Milan I. Čolak
3. Spasoje S. Dragojlović
4. Simo M. Danilović
5. Rade T. Krešević
6. Sreto S. Krešević
7. Stojan D. Lešić
8. Andjelko D. Lešić
9. Mitar P. Miletić
10. Marko L. Miletić
11. Bogdan J. Milošević
12. Savo T. Milanović
13. Petar M. Popadić
14. Djordje M. Popadić
15. Milivoje S. Radilović
16. Mićo A. Slijepčević
17. Racko V. Borojević
18. Sretko D. Dragojlović
19. Dragan B. Dimitrijević
20. Jevto Dj. Kovačević
21. Rajko O. Nedić
32. Rade Dj. Popadić
23. Stanko J. Ružičić
24. Mile S. Šišljagić

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25. Čedomir A. Šišljagić
26. Bogoljub A. Šišljagić
27. Stanko M. Šišljagić
28. Racko S. Tadić
29. Stanko Dj. Tomić
30. Novak N. Teofilović
31. Miroslav S. Topić
32. Milenko S. Todorović
33. Branko Dj. Vujinović
34. Vlajko K. Radulović
35. Mile B. Djaković
36. Milenko Lj. Djaković
37. Rajko M. Lešić, born in 1943 from Lipik
38. Gligor S. Milanović
39. Mika Lešić
40. Vujadin Lj. Goranović
41. Kosta Nikić
42. Branko Ilinčić from Trnjak
43. Pero Lj. Bogdanović
44. Milena Dragojlović
45. Cvijeta Božić
46. Milan Božić (child)
47. Smilja Borojević
48. Mara Borojević
49. Stana Broćilović
50. Dragica Bogdanović
51. Milosava Dragojlović
52. Jelka Djaković
53. Višnja Djaković
54. Jela Djaković
55. Danica Djurić
56. Mara Goranović
57. Mirjana Goranović
58. Andja Gunjević
59. Nevenka Gunjević
60. Mirjana Goranović
61. Mara Kurešević

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62. Mileva Ilinčić
63. Dragica Lešić
64. Nada Mikić
65. Jelena Mršić
66. Ruža Popović
67. Mara Panić
68. Milkica Panić
69. Miladin Šiljagić
70. Dragica Tadić
71. Branko (Niko) Tadić, born in 1967 from Novi Grad
72. Brankica (Niko) Tadić, from Novi Grad
73. Milosava Gunjević
74. Bosiljka Jagodić
75. Miloš V. Maksimović from Orašje
76. Milorad B. Stević from Orašje
77. Djuro N. Stanimirov from Orašje
78. Arsenije N. Vasiljević, born in 1937 from Bukova Greda
79. Jovo A. Vasiljević, born in 1937 from Bukova Greda
80. Savo T. Vasiljević, born in 1909 from Bukova Greda
81. Boško T. Božić, born in 1932 from Bukova Greda
82. Jovo A. Božić, born in 1922 from Bukova Greda
83. Aleksandar J. Božić, born in 1934 from Bukova Greda
84. Todor N. Božić, born in 1938 from Bukova Greda
85. Boško T. Gavrić, born in 1930 from Bukova Greda
86. Aćim M. Simić, born in 1935 from Bukova Greda
87. Petar M. Mojić from Obudovac-Širaje
88. Iljo Stojanović from Grebnice
89. Panto Voćkić from Novo Selo
90. Kosta Voćkić from Novo Selo
91. Marko Mitrović
92. Dušan Antonić from Grebnice
93. Pero Stojanović from Greenice
94. Bosa Mikerević from Grebnice
95. Goja Stojanović from Grebnice
96. Sara Vidaković from Grebnice
97. Ruža Stjepanović
98. Janja S. Maksimović, born in 1937 from Bukova Greda

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99. Andja P. Simić, born in 1940 from Bukova Greda
100. Anka P. Ristanić, born in 1943 from Bukova Greda
101. Milka O. Božić, born in 1931 from Bukova Greda
102. Joka Dj. Cvijanović from Bukova Greda
103. Dušanka (Pera) Cvijanović, born in 1964 from Bukova Greda
104. Živana (Pera) Cvijanović, born in 1954 from Bukova Greda
105. Andja Lj. Maksimović from Orašje
106. Djuka Vasiljević, born in 1926 from Bukova Greda

EXCHANGE ON AUGUST 22, 1992 AT ORAŠJE - THE DEAD KILLED AT THE GREBNICE BATTLEFIELD

1. Nedo Novaković from Crkvina
2. Spasoje Mitrović from Crkvina
3. Aleksa Peranović from Crkvina
4. Radomir Stevanović from Crkvina
5. Spasoje Petković from Crkvina
6. Ilija Sjenčić from Crkvina
7. Tošo Kurešević from Crkvina
8. Djordje Mihaljčić from Crkvina
9. Lazo Evdjić
10. Spasoje Bijelić from Crkvina
11. Branislav (Janko) Lukač from Šamac

EXCHANGE ON AUGUST 24, 1992 AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA

1. Milan Panić
2. Sretko Nedić
3. Marko Čečavac
4. Drago Ninković
5. Simo Lešić
6. Sreto Lešić
7. Ljubo Jelić
8. Niko Tadić
9. Ljubo Djaković
10. Marko Djurić
11. Rajko Djurić

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12. Simo Goranović
13. Ilija Miletić
14. Slobodan Djukić
15. Vaso Gunjević
16. Kosta Seljaković
17. Vladimir Tatić
18. Svetozar Stanišić
19. Čedomir Djurić
20. Vujadin Čečavac
21. Božo Ninković
22. Andrija Miletić
23. Drago Dragojlovііć
24. Racko Kalabić
25. Boško A. Prodanović
26. Stojan K. Milojević
27. Stanko Rakić
28. Ostoja P. Mršić
29. Živko Božić
30. Jovan M. Božić
31. Nikola Goranović from Donja Dubica
32. Milivoje J. Borojević
33. Mile M. Lešić
34. Branko Kurešević
35. Mika Popadić
36. Risto Bačić
37. Sretko D. Dragojlović
38. Danica Ninković
39. Joka Tadić
40. Stoja Slijepčević
41. Božica Dervenić
42. Djoko (Milan) Rakić

EXCHANGE AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA ON SEPTEMBER 4, 1992

1. Sretko Dragojlović
2. Miro K. Pavić
3. Maksim Dervenić

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4. Radoslav Dragojlović
5. Rade Ninković
6. Branko Mikanović
7. Pero I. Lešić
8. Dragomir M. Tešanić
9. Jovo Ninković
10. Stojan Ninković
11. Vladimir Kršić
12. Čedo Bijelić
13. Momir O. Jagodić
14. Vlado Danilović
15. Svetozar T. Panić
16. Savo Savić
17. Dušan Ristanić
18. Aco Božić
19. Niko Božić
20. Gordana Čaušević
21. Joka Božić
22. Milo Krunić
23. Petar Cvijanović

EXCHANGE AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA ON SEPTEMBER 12, 1992

1. Milan Miletić
2. Milan T. Miletić
3. Jovo Vidić
4. Svetozar Miletić
5. Novak Teofilović
6. Milan P. Milojević
7. Mirko D. Ninković
8. Mićo Lj. Bijelić

EXCHANGE AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA ON OCTOBER 7, 1992.

1. Spasoje Čajić from Trnjak
2. Lazo R. Ilinčić from Trnjak
3. Obrad M. Jagodić from Donja Dubica

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4. Petar M. Pavić from Novi Grad
5. Damir Raduka from Trnjak
6. Sveto Svetozar Mitrović from Lipik
7. Zoran R. Lešić from Lipik
8. Živko O. Panić from Novi Grad
9. Miloš M. Rakić from Novi Grad
10. Mirko S. Topić from Lipik
11. Goran N. Rakić from Novi Grad
12. Mihailo D. Zoranović from Novi Grad
13. Petar D. Šišljagić from Novi Grad
14. Perica R. Rakić from Novi Grad
15. Stevo M. Grašarević from Trnjak
16. Jovo Stanić from Lipik
17. Boro S. Lešić from Lipik
18. Lazo T. Jelić, born in 1953 from Donja Dubica
19. Stevo R. Borojević, born in 1953 from Donja Dubica
20. Milenko S. Topić from Lipik
21. Miroslav A. Dragić from Donja Dubica
22. Savo P. Bogojević, born in 1956 from Trnjak
23. Mirko S. Goranović, born in 1955 from Donja Dubica
24. Jovo S. Nikić from Novi Grad
25. Joco Milošević from Novi Grad
26. Milenko A. Krstić from Donja Dubica
27. Ostoja S. Panić from Novi Grad
28. Svetozar M. Goranović, born in 1958 from Donja Dubica
29. Damjan Jelić from Donja Dubica
30. Nikola S. Stanić from Trnjak
31. Joviša M. Goranović from Donja Dubica
32. Aleksa Lj. Topić from Lipik
33. Ljubiša Milojević, born in 1965 from Donja Dubica
34. Miko N. Djukić - minor
35. Miroslav D. Pavić from Novi Grad
36. Janko L. Gavrić from Trnjak
37. Krsto Jelisić, born in Obudovac from Odžak
38. Andrija T. Milojević, born in 1965 from Donja Dubica
39. Savo M. Goranović from Donja Dubica
40. Slaven P. Nedić

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41. Milan V. Rakić from Novi Grad
42. Savo Ž. Rakić from Novi Grad
43. Sreto S. Milojević
44. Marko Purić from Novi Grad

EXCHANGE AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA ON NOVEMBER 5, 1992

1. Vojin Dević born in 1942
2. Jovo Miletić
3. Željko S. Tomić from Novi Grad
4. Vaso T. Panić from Novi Grad
5. Vujadin M. Rakić, born in 1935 from Novi Grad
6. Branko R. Pajić from Novi Grad
7. Dušan J. Panić, born in 1961 from Novi Grad
8. Savo M. Pavić
9. Nebojša O. Lazić from Novi Grad
10. Gojko Vrević, born in 1954
11. Ostoja K. Vrević, born in 1956
12. Milorad Vuković, born in 1966
13. Sretko Lj. Šišljagić from Novi Grad
14. Milivoje M. Djurić from Donja Dubica
15. Branko I. Tešić from Novi Grad
16. Rado D. Panić, born in 1945
17. Djordje L. Popović
18. Dragomir S. Lešić from Lipik
19. Ljubomir S. Dragojlović from Novi Grad
20. Mirko V. Čečavac
21. Djoko P. Kurešević from Novi Grad
22. Drago Topolovac from Trnjak
23. Luka M. Stanković from Novi Grad
24. Djordje S. Rakić, born in 1951 from Novi Grad
25. Stanko I. Pavić from Novi Grad
26. Ljubo Kršić from Novi Grad
27. Ljubo R. Ilinčić
28. Nedeljko D. Rakić from Novi Grad
29. Miloš M. Rakić from Novi Grad
30. Zdravko Vujinović

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31. Mirko Dj. Kurešević, born in 1958 from Novi Grad
32. Miloš M. Stanić from Novi Grad
33. Drago J. Jovanović from Donja Dubica
34. Slobodan Gavrić from Trnjak
35. Milan M. Popović
36. Panto R. Ninković from Novi Grad
37. Sretko N. Panić from Novi Grad
38. Jovo Vidakovć
39. Milan O. Jagodić from Donja Dubica
40. Djordje V. Šišljagić
41. Slobodan M. Lešić from Lipik
42. Rade T. Ilinčić, born in 1925 from Trnjak
43. Sreten M. Goranović, born in 1962 from Donja Dubica
44. Zoran S. Djurić from Donja Dubica
45. Maksim J. Radišković, born in 1941 from Donja Dubica
46. Milan N. Topić, born in 1937 from Lipik
47. Pero S. Božić from Donja Dubica
48. Ibrahim Šaldić from Modriča
49. Svetozar M. Borojević, born in 1958 from Donja Dubica
50. Marko D. Lešić
51. Stevo Dj. Pantić
52. Bogdan Šišljagić
53. Radivoje M. Minić from Donja Dubica
54. Marko J. Božić, born in 1939 from Donja Dubica
55. Mihajlo Milenković
56. Rajko M. Bogdanović, born in 1949 from Novi Grad
57. Tomo (Dragomir) Tadić, born in 1943 from Novi Grad

EXCHANGE AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA ON DECEMBER 12, 1992

1. Rade L. Bijelić, born in 1947
2. Ostoja S. Mršić, born in 1955
3. Rade V. Ilinčić, born in 1954 from Trnjak
4. Tomo V. Šišljagić, born in 1947
5. Petar S. Savić, born in 1954
6. Mirko D. Arambašić, born in 1954
7. Rade M. Božić, born in 1953

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8. Milorad O. Čajić, born in 1958 from Trnjak
9. Vlado M. Dragojlović, born in 1957
10. Vlado P. Miletić, born in 1957
11. Stojan R. Tatić, born in 1960
12. Mirko Vuković, born in 1943
13. Duško B. Kovačević, born in 1958
14. Ljubo D. Kurešević, born in 1957
15. Branko R. Muškić, born in 1959
16. Radovan I. Pavić, born in 1960
17. Risto O. Panić, born in 1950
18. Aleksa S. Stanić, born in 1953
19. Djordje M. Stanišić, born in 1944
20. Sretko Djekić, born in 1958 from Donja Dubica
21. Ostoja P. Mršić, born in 1939
22. Milenko Nj. Tadić, born in 1958
23. Petar S. Pavić, born in 1955
24. Aleksa D.Djurić, born in 1958
25. Risto V. Milojević, born in 1959
26. Duško Dj. Ninković, born in 1961 from Novi Grad
27. Stevo A. Goranović, born in 1963
28. Nikola M. Vujanović, born in 1952 from Vukovar
29. Savo M. Bogdanović, born in 1953
30. Panto V. Dragojlović, born in 1941
31. Drago M. Dragojlović, born in 1954
32. Risto S. Kurešević, born in 1940
33. Sreto M. Topić, born in 1940
34. Stevo Z. Milojević
35. Lazar (Mikajlo) Goranović, born in 1940 from Donja Dubica
36. Jovo A. Dragojlović, born in 1941
37. Milovan S. Topolovac, born in 1938
38. Vasilije S. Brođilović, born in 1946
39. Mihailo M. Stanić, born in 1942
40. Petar A. Krstić, born in 1945
41. Vojislav R. Kovačević, born in 1941
42. Mirko M. Rakić, born in 1953
43. Stanko L. Milanović, born in 1961 from Gornji Svilaj
44. Jovo R. Ilinčić, born in 1952

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45. Drago Dj. Bogdanović, born in 1946
46. Mika S. Djurić, born in 1948
47. Mika I. Kalabić, born in 1943
48. Radovan Pajić, born in 1941
49. Zdravo M. Goranović, born in 1943 from Donja Dubica
50. Jovo O. Goranović, born in 1945 from Novi Grad

EXCHANGE AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA ON JANUARY 7, 1993

1. Maksim (Milan) Rakić, born in 1941 from Donja Dubica
2. Ljubo (Sava) Bogdanović, born in 1943
3. Jovan (Mirko) Božić, born in 1967
4. Simuen (Savo) Lazić, born in 1953 from Novi Grad
5. Mirko (Koja) Milojević, born in 1950
6. Drago (Rade) Gunjević, born in 1941
7. Miro (Drago) Gunjević, born in 1972 from Novi Grad
8. Ostoja (Vaso) Šišljagić, born in 1942
9. Radojica (Djuro) Rakić, born in 1949 from Novi Grad
10. Ljubo (Živko) Rakić, born in 1951 from Novi Grad
11. Živko (Ljubo)Rakić, born in 1974 from Novi Grad
12. Ljubo (Stanko) Rakić, born in 1956 from Novi Grad
13. Djoko (Stanko) Rakić, born in 1951 from Novi Grad
14. Dragan (Djoko) Rakić, born in 1974 from Novi Grad
15. Borislav (Ljubo) Dervenić, born in 1967
16. Čedomir (Sveto) Kurešević, born in 1953
17. Drago (Sretko) Mršić, born in 1958
18. Jovo (Aleksa) Bogdanović, born in 1952
19. Milivoje (Rajko) Božić, born in 1941
20. Kosta (Radomir) Kalabić, born in 1961
21. Tihomir (Vaso) Tadić, born in 1964
22. Dragan (Pero) Tadić, born in 1969
23. Živko (Ilija) Stojanović, born in 1967
24. Stojan (Veljko) Topić, born in 1942
25. Čedo (Mika) Topić, born in 1958
26. Boro (Ilija) Borojević, born in 1966
27. Simo Šišljagić, born in 1948
28. Drago (Andjelko) Lešić, born in 1962 from Lipik

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29. Jefto (Stevo) Goranović, born in 1952 from Donja Dubica
30. Drago (Ljubo) Borojević, born in 1962

EXCHANGE AT LIPOVAC NEAR ŠID ON JANUARY 29, 1993.

1. Milenko Jelić, born in 1944
2. Grujo Djajić, born in 1955 from Čelinac
3. Ranko Antonić, born in 1954 from Čelinac
4. Stojan Sarić from Buk. Greda
5. Ilija Kurešević, born in 1960 from Novi Grad
6. Risto Maksimović from Buk. Greda
7. Boro V. Rakić, born in 1964 from Novi Grad
8. Čedo Milošević, born in 1960 from Gnionica
9. Desimir Borojević, born in 1967
10. Slavko M. Topić, born in 1970 from Lipik
11. Boro M. Vidaković, born in 1965 from Lipik
12. Miroslav D. Šišljagić, born in 1974 from Novi Grad
13. Luka S. Rakić, born in 1954 from Novi Grad
14. Milan (Spasoje) Savić, born in 1962 from Trnjak
15. Ljubomir Lj. Stanišić, born in 1964 from Donja Dubica
16. Mile J. Slijepčević, born in 1966 from Donja Dubica
17. Milan Dukić
18. Spasoje Ristanović, born in 1947
19. Rajko M. Lešić, born in 1943
20. Branko M. Dević, born in 1970 from Novi Grad
21. Miroslav J. Miletić, born in 1971 from Novi Grad
22. Milivoje K. Jelić from Donja Dubica
23. Ilija Ž. Vuković, born in 1973 from Novi Grad
24. Marko B. Todić, born in 1955 from Novi Grad
25. Stevo J. Pavić, born in 1952 from Novi Grad
26. Jovan M. Goranović, born in 1963 from Novi Grad
27. Ilija M. Djaković, born in 1965 from Novi Grad
28. Vlado Lj. Dervenić, born in 1963 from Donja Dubica
29. Slavko O. Čajić, born in 1968 from Trnjak
30. Luka R. Bijelić, born in 1972
31. Vlajko P. Božić, born in 1968
32. Ljubo P. Bogdanović, born in 1966 from Novi Grad

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33. Omer H. Zimić from Bijeljina
34. Besim E. Pašić from Bijeljina
35. Bahtisijan H. Mekić from Bijeljina
36. Ramo A. Duraković from Bijeljina
37. Emin A. Pašić from Bijeljina
38. Alija S. Omerović, born in 1954 from Bijeljina
39. Smail O. Čamdžić, born in 1957 from Bijeljina
40. Ešef M. Bajrić, born in 1958 from Bijeljina
41. Jusuf Č. Beriš, born in 1955 from Bijeljina
42. Muhidin Č. Solunović, born in 1949 from Bijeljina
43. Muhamed S. Čurtić, born in 1955 from Bijeljina
44. Duško Čerek, born in 1956 from Novi Grad
45. Djordje Djekić, born in 1959 from Novi Grad
46. Nikola O. Tatić, born in 1955 from Novi Grad
47. Drago Goranović, born in 1949 from Donja Dubica
48. Milorad R. Lazić, born in 1954 from Novi Grad
49. Željko M. Karakaš, born in 1957 from Novi Grad
50. Jovo L. Goranović, born in 1945 from Donja Dubica
51. Mihajlo P. Lazić, born in 1965 from Novi Grad
52. Bogdan R. Petrović, born in 1950 from Novi Grad
53. Vojislav (Djordje) Čečavac, born in 1965 from Donja Dubica
54. Simo R. Kurešević, born in 1967 from Novi Grad
55. Ljubo M. Tomanović, born in 1960 from Novi Grad
56. Branko M. Starčević, born in 1953 from Donja Dubica
57. Savo Dj. Popadić, born in 1954
58. Slobodan A. Bijelić, exchanged dead, from Donja Dubica
59. Stojan M. Lešić, exchanged dead, from Novi Grad
60. Milorad Danilović, exchanged dead, from Gnionica
61. Milivoje Milojević, exchanged dead, from Donja Dubica
62. Dušan Milojević, exchanged dead, from Lipik
63. unidentified body
64. unidentified body
65. unidentified body
66. unidentified body
67. unidentified body
68. unidentified body
69. unidentified body

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70. unidentified body
71. Marko Nikolić, exchanged dead, born in 1910
72. Petar Ostojić, exchanged dead, born in 1910
73. Simo Golubović, born in 1936
74. Danijel M. Pavić, born in 1975
75. Nasiha M. hmedović, born in 1966
76. Marinko Tomanović, exchanged dead
77. unidentified body

EXCHANGE ON APRIL 5, 1993 AT GRADAČAC

1. Blagoje (Vlajko) Lukić, born in 1965 from Skugrića (Gradačac)
2. Novak Ilić, born in 1960 from Skipovac (Gračanica)
3. Duško (Marko) Mitrović,born in 1960 from Petrovo Selo (Gračanica)
4. Mika (Maksim) Panić, born in 1963 from Špionica (Gradačac)

EXCHANGE ON APRIL 20, 1993 AT GRADAČAC

1. Pero (Jovo) Ješić, born in 1967 from Srnica (Gradačac)
2. Milan (Mitar) Mitrović, born in 1971 from Srnica (Gradačac)
3. Slobodan (Mika) Mićanović, born in 1972 from Srnica (Gradačac)
4. Milorad (Jovan) Mićanović, born in 1969 from Srnica (Gradačac)
5. Panto (Pavle) Djurić, born in 1948 from Srnica (Gradačac)
6. Pavle (Panto) Djurić, born in 1972 from Srnica (Gradačac)
7. Lazo (Toma) Milaković from Srnica (Gradačac)

EXCHANGE ON MAY 10, 1993 AT DRAGALIĆ NEAR NOVA GRADIŠKA

1. Vujadin Čečavac from Donja Dubica

NOTE:
In the fifteen exchanges that were carried out through the Communal Exchange Commission of the Serbian Commune of Šamac in the period from May 26, 1992 (the first exchange) to May 10, 1993 (the last exchange) a total of 758 persons were exchanged, not counting children for which no records were kept.

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According to the data of the Exchange Commission 101 persons (some of them probably already dead) from the region of Šamac, Odžak and Orašje are still detained in enemy camps, as well as in prisons of the Republic of Croatia.

Šamac
May 14, 1993

Data compiled by associates of the State Commission for War Crimes and Crimes of Genocide:

1._____
/Žarko Krstanović/

2._____
/Cvijan Marinković/

3._____
/Rajko Ilišković/

/...

ANNEX 5

T E S T I M O N I E S

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF SERBIAN VILLAGES, COMMITTED CRIMES AND PLUNDERING OF PROPERTY

Šamac, May 15, 1993

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A great number of testimonies have been gathered on the plundering and crimes committed by Ustashi and Islamic fundamentalists, of which we are enclosing only six,with a view to substantiating claims regarding the plundering of Serbian property, committed crimes and destruction of Serbian villages.

ĐURIĆ (Steva)BOŠKO from Jezero, 51 years old, stated the following:

"Great evil has come upon this region. The village was plundered and burned down and Serbs killed like animals. My home too is shroud in mourning. They killed my brother and two of my brothers-in-law. All these crimes were committed by Muslims - our next-door neighbours - shame on them. Until May 30, 1992 there were no victims in Jezero. However, the plundering of Serbian property became more and more frequent. Plundering was possible because the forces of the Republic of Croatia came to the village on May 15th and disarmed most of the older men. Only six rifles were found in the village. After that armed soldiers and civilians, and even children under the age of fifteen began entering Serbian homes.They took out everything they could lay their hands on, and we were not allowed to say a word,or even be in their immediate vicinity. When they began approaching, we had to run and hide in the hedges and the woods. On May 30-th,the first crime was committed. Mlinarić (Rade) Sreta from Gnionica (1938) was killed by his neighbours, Muslims, in his own house, along with Đurić (Steva) Zdravko from Jezero (1952) and Vidić (Stanko) Vlado from Jezero (1961). They were killed at night around 10:30 p.m. They were not armed, nor did they offer any resistance. On July 6-th, the Muslim fundamentalists raided the village once again searching for hidden Serbs. We hid in the woods,hedges and in the remotest houses. We first escaped to the Croatian village of Srnava, because the Muslims are afraid to approach it. The ringleaders of the raid were Ismail Ribić, called "Bešlaga" from Odžak,Smajo Šogorović and his son Šefik, Brkić (Kemo) Jasmin, Ribić (Huso) Kemo and others. The Muslims "cleared" the field once again on July 9-th about 4:00 p.m. They plundered

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and set on fire all that had not already been stolen and burned down. They found Ljubičić (Preda) Sima from Jezero (1945) in his brother Rade's house. He tried to escape but was shot in the attempt. He was killed by the very hand of Ismail Ribić, called "Bešlaga." On the same day they also found Ljubičić (Đorđe) Pero from Jezero (1930). He did not manage to escape from the village. He was found on July 13th at No. 2, Proleterska Street in Odžak hanging in a shed. His body was burned, black and blue and stabbed all over, with apparent sings of torture. He was found hanging by the legs."

The old man Topić Mihajlo, called "Mijo" from Vrbovački Lipik, born in 1913, was seriously ill and was in bed at home. Mato (Marko) Barukčić, an Ustashi from Pećnik and a known pre-war criminal with a criminal record who served prison sentences on a number of occasions, came to the old man's house. He killed him in an heinous way - actually stoned him to death - a method used in the Middle Ages.

TOPIĆ (Vojin) JOVANKA, 52 years old, from Vrbovački Lipik testified as follows in connection with that murder committed on 7 May, 1993:

"I unbuttoned grandfater's shirt and saw that he had been killed with a stone, by a blow on the head and chest in the vicinity of the heart. His ear was cut off and he was bleeding at the mouth, ears, nose and eyes. The stone was on the floor of the room and its top was all bloody. The metal tube grandfather used instead of a crutch was all twisted."

D.N.M., 42 years old, from Novi Grad testified on May 7, 1993 how her daughter was raped:

"My daughter and I were in the home of J.B. in Novi Grad. The entire period of the Ustashi occupation was filled with crime and terror. It is a very long story, but I shall speak only of the crime committed against my child. The lead criminal among

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them was the Ustashi Ilija from Osječak. I don't know his last name. His wife was a nurse named Ana. He came with two other Ustashis and a blond. Ilija slapped my daughter and placed the barell of his gun in her mouth. He told her: "Why are you wearing a scarf; You want to look older, like a fifty-year old woman." He then cursed her Serbian mother. Immediately after that, one evening, they came to the house and took away my daughter and J.B. by force. They beat them up terribly. The took them to a house in Novo Selo and raped them there. My daughter was 18 years old. She came back bloodstained all over, black and blue from beating and in tears. Her face was swollen and bruised... I cannot speak of that event in detail. They ruined my child."

New facts are constantly being discovered about the crimes of rape of children, girls and women and the burning down of Serbian houses in the area of the Odžak commune, which indicate the monstrous proportions of the committed crimes.

The testimony given on May 8, 1993 by S.P.J., 42 years old from Novi Grad, includes the following details:

"I saw Ivo (Đuro) Lekić, our neighbour from Novi Grad, setting Serbian houses on fire. A woman, our neighbour, K.G., was raped by a group of six Ustashi.They raped her on two occasions, once in the presence of her sixteen-year-old son. A group of Ustashi also raped S.M. from Trnjak in front of her small daughter..."

The Ustashi did not even try to hide their crimes. On the contrary, they boasted about what they did. This is more than evident from the testimony given on April 5, 1993 by STANIŠIĆ (Jova) DRAGICA, 31 years old from Donja Dubica:

" The burning down of homes took place almost every night. While I was still kept in some kind of house prison in Odžak, Bono Jelušić, born in Vojskova and residing in Donja Dubica, told me that he had set our houses on fire. Anto and Ivica

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Karlović from Vojskova and Dragan Galić from Osječak helped him. Since they represented some sort of Ustashi command in the schoolhouse in Donja Dubica, they can be considered the most responsible for the burning down of houses in Donja Dubica."

The case of the Kopačević brothers, Božo and Ante,the sons of Luka Kopačević is characteristic. As zealous Ustashi, they specialized in the blowing up of Serbian houses. On one occasion they were not careful while handling explosives, and were killed. This was used by the criminal Ante Golubović as an excuse for beating the inmates in the camps at Odžak.

RAKIĆ (Mihajlo) RADE, 58 years old from Gornji Svilaj testified on April 27, 1993 on the brutal murder of his sister RAKIĆ (Mihajlo) SIMKA, born in 1992 from Gornji Svilaj:

On May 12 or 13, 1992 Jozak (Miko) Anto came to my house and found my sister Simka there. Jozak slit Simka's throat, cut her head off and threw her body into the burning house. The body burned up, while I found Simka's skull,gnawed up by dogs, in the back yard. I was told of the details by Panić Stevo, who was forced by the Ustashi to break into the locked and deserted Serbian houses in front of them, including my own."

The infinite cynicism of the Ustashi is best illustrated by a statement given by Rade's wife. They received a message from Croatia, from their neighbour, a Croat, that her sister-in-law Simka had set herself on fire!

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ANNEX 6

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ON THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR CRIMES AND THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE SERB PEOPLE ON THE TERRITORY OF ODŽAK COMMUNE AND ON THE PERPETRATORS OF THOSE CRIMES IN 1992 AND 1993

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May 15,1993

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ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ON THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR CRIMES AND THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE AGAINST THE SERB PEOPLE ON THE TERRITORY OF ODŽAK COMMUNE AND ON THE PERPETRATORS OF THOSE CRIMES IN 1992 AND 1993

The planned and organized dismembering of Yugoslavia as a state, in violation of international law,is an indisputable fact which has caused appalling and immense destruction as a result of war. The act of recognition of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia followed by multinational Bosnia-Herzegovina, as separate states by the Vatican, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and others and then also by the European Community provided verification of the dissolution of the federal state of Yugoslavia which is a crime against peace. In this way, false guarantees were given for the internal borders of the former Yugoslav republics becoming international borders while the international borders of Yugoslavia were abolished.

By covering up the direct aggression of the Republic of Croatia against the Serb people in the former Bosnia-Herzegovina and particularly the genocide committed against the Serbs in March and April 1992,i.e. its repetition after half a century, certain world media and diplomats have committed an unprecedented crime against the truth. Depriving the Serb people alone of the right to self-determination, their outrageous vilification and collective punishment merely because they wanted to preserve Yugoslavia, is a a new crime to be added to the register of criminal affences before the United Nations.

All war crimes and crimes of genocide as well as crimes against humanity committed in the 1991/1993 war on the soil of former Yugoslavia including the region of Bosanska Posavina (the Bosnian part of the Sava river valley), are only the tragic and logical consequences of such aggressive behavior on the part of certain countries and the most inadequate commitment of the European Community. This constitutes a precedent in international law and in the practice of the United Nations due to which the responsibility for the suffering provoked on the soil of former Yugoslavia is multifarious.

On the territory of Bosanska Posavina, more specifically , in the commune of Odžak, the results of research carried out so far indicate that in terms of the way in which the crimes were committed, their magnitude and the composition of their perpetrators - various levels of responsibility can be identified, i.e. the responsibility of the State, collective, group and individual responsibility. Having drawn attention to the mismanagement on the part of the international community, the responsibility for the war crimes and crimes of genocide committed on the territory of Odžak commune lies with:

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1. Republic of Croatia for:

- the planned and organized break-up of Yugoslavia;

- carrying the hostilities over into Bosnia-Herzegovina;

- supplying members of paramilitary formations of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) and of the Moslem Party of Democratic Action (SDA) with armaments and military equipment;

- the engagement of military formations of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia in war operations on this territory;

- participating in planning, organization and conduct of the war and in committing numerous war crimes and crimes of genocide in the region;

- irrational destruction of villages solely because they were inhabited by Serbs (Trnjak, Donja Dubica, Struke, Novi Grad, part of Gornji Svilaj, Gnionica, Jezero, Joševa) by continuous artillery fire from the territory of the Republic of Croatia - village of Jaruge;

- deporting civilians of Serb nationality to the territory of the Republic of Croatia - Slavonski Brod, for mistreating and torturing them, for taking able-bodied males by force to the war front in Orašje while exchanging only the elderly, the sick, women and children, all this across the territory of the Republic of Croatia;

- taking in hostages and kidnaped persons of Serb nationality from the territory of Odžak commune and tolerating their execution by terrorist groups;

- hiding interned civilians (sick and elderly persons, women and children) from representatives of the International Red Cross;

- the organized plunder and transportation of the public and private property of Serbs from this region to the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

2. Political parties - Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) and Party of Democratic Action (SDA)for:

- organizing a propaganda campaign against the Serbs with a view to fanning national and religious hatred and thereby instigating their members to commit both war crimes and crimes of genocide and other crimes;

-systematic intimidation of Serbs thereby contributing to the decision of a large portion of the Serb

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population to abandon their homes and property and to move to other countries prior to the outbreak of the war which was a premeditated form of ethnic cleansing of territories;

- planning and organizing the outbreak of the war and for conducting it in Odžak commune against the Serb population;

- collaborating with the Croatian Democratic Union in Croatia and the official authorities of the Republic of Croatia and implementing instructions on the supply of its members with arms and military equipment in the same way as the Croatian Democratic Union did in Croatia;

- forming terrorist groups composed of its members with the aim of committing genocide against the Serbs;

- committing horrendous crimes against the Serb civilian population during occupation of territory and independent of combat operations;

- ethnic cleansing of territory of Serb inhabitants, plundering property owned by Serbs , killing civilians, blowing up Serb houses and burning down entire Serb villages,destroying cultural, historical and religious edifices and monuments;

- raping children, young women and women, harassing, torturing and humiliating Serbs;

- forming concentration camps for Serbs in "Strolit" and the Elementary Schools in Odžak, Novi Grad and Bosanski Brod to which the entire Serb population found in the region was deported and subjected to unheard-of suffering and hardships;

- using detainees for war operations (trench-digging, transport of ammunition and military equipment, retrieval of wounded and dead Ustashas during combat, treating them cruelly - maiming, wounding and killing them);

- hiding interned civilians (the sick, the elderly, women and children) from representatives of the International Red Cross both in the camps in Odžak and in Bosanski Brod;

- organizing plunder of economic facilities in the region (the technical equipment and machinery of enterprises, entire installations and tools, agricultural machinery), destroying infrastructural facilities and transporting the booty to the Republic of Croatia.

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All the listed crimes and others were committed during the armed aggression of the Republic of Croatia against Bosnia-Herzegovina and during the occupation of this territory by the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia.

These acts took place while there were no combat operations but a part of the crimes outside the territory of Odžak commune were committed during and within the framework of military operations so that the responsibility of the Croatian Democratic Union and the Party of Democratic Action as parties in power in Odžak is undeniable.

3. European Community representatives

- for having abandoned their mission of mediation in saving the lives of the civilian population by permitting them to cross over into free territory, even though they had full insight into the suffering of the Serb population in the village of Novi Grad and in spite of the promises made. They had thereby acted inhumanely and consciously allowed them to become prey of terrible crimes committed against them by the Ustashi and fundamentalist paramilitary formations and members of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia.

4. International Red Cross representatives

- for allowing the wounded ,whom they had taken into their own care out of humanitarian reasons , to be thrown into the Strolit Ustashi concentration camp in Odžak and to become the victims of torture and mistreatment.

In addition to collective and group crimes, innumerable crimes were committed by individuals, members of the Croatian Democratic Union and the Party of Democratic Action, of the National Guards of the Republic of Croatia and by foreign mercenaries.

This document contains essential information on 223 direct perpetrators of criminal offenses. In addition to a description of the crimes and the way in which they were committed, in by far the largest number of cases, the complete identification of the perpetrators is included. In view of the awesome number of crimes committed in this region, the enclosed list is not final. Another 150 persons are being checked out and processed. In the case of some of those perpetrators , the evidence is indisputable so that only the identification remains to be completed whereas in the case of some crimes, the available data needs to be classified and fresh data collected on their perpetrators whereby the picture will be complete of the horrors of this war which the Serb people in the region of Odžak commune have experienced.

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5. ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ON THE DIRECT PERPETRATORS OF WAR CRIMES AND THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE AND OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST THE SERB PEOPLE ON THE TERRITORY OF ODŽAK MUNICIPALITY 1991-1993

All the Serbs who were detained for any length of time in Ustashi camps were cruelly tortured and harassed by several torturers. To avoid the repetition of the name of the victim for each of the perpetrators of mistreatment, data on the victims are given in aggregate in Annex 4 and 5 and individually only in the case of a limited number of perpetrators.*

1. AHMETOVIĆ FADIL..... son of Šamsa,born on July 26, 1937 in Odžak, Odžak commune where he resides, 77,R.Škangića St.,identity card number 2246/80 , issued in Odžak,in flight,
   - tortured and abused interned Serbs in Ustashi camps in Odžak, beating them daily. Among his victims was Slobodan Ilinčić from Donja Dubica-Trnjak (aged 40).

2. AHMETOVIĆ IBRAHIM (known as "IBE")....son of Hilmo, born August 8,1958 in Odžak, Odžak commune where he resides,11, Mika Miletić St., identity card number 2442/81, issued in Odžak, in flight.

   - guard in Ustashi camps in Odžak,
   - daily beat and molested physically and psychologically interned Serbs,
   - viciously beat up inmate Rade Tomanović from Modriča who later passed away from the consequences,
   - his victims included Simo (father Dragutin) Lešić and Ljubo (father Andrija) Šišljagić from Novi Grad,
   - according to the testimony of inmate Mirko (father Svetozar) Goranović of Donja Dubica (aged 37) given on February 17,1993, he would randomly select a dozen inmates in the camp in the Odžak Elementary School,beat them, threaten to sever their genitals, hit their heads against a wall, point an unloaded pistol against the inmates' forehead and fire,force them to sing Ustashi songs,
   - he committed these grave abuses in the Odžak Elementary School together with Anto Golubović, Rešad Mujkić, Safet Hamzić, Ferid Halilović, Jurica Božić, Josip Tolić, Marinko Senković and Saša Čalušić.

3. AHMETOVIĆ MIRSAD.....son of Alaga, born February 15, 1959 in Odžak , Odžak commune where he resides: 9, A.Šapčanin St., now in Orašje where he is perpetrating grave crimes against the Serbs incarcerated in Ustashi concentration camps on the territory of Orašje commune.*

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4. AGATIĆ FILIP..... son of Marko, born January 14, 1973 in Novo Selo, Odžak commune where he resides, identity card no 66/92, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- for a time, commander of the Ustashi camp in Odžak, brutal torturer who would order his inferiors to beat and otherwise abuse the detained Serbs .

5. ANDAČA ANTO....son of Ilija and Manda, born August 29,1962 in Posavska Mahala, Odžak commune where he resides, identity card number 1275/87, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- brutally beat up the inmates in Odžak camps,
- robbed the inmates of their gold jewelry.

6. ANDAČA MARKO....son of Ilija and Manda, born January 27,1965 in Posavska Mahala, Odžak commune where he resides, identity card number 719/83, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- company commander in the Ustashi police in Novi Grad,
- beat inmates in Ustashi concentration camps,
- raped minor females of Serb nationality.

7. ANDAČIĆ ANTO... son of Marko and Marta, born August 20,1953 in Gornja Dubica, Odžak commune where he resides, identity card no. 225/78, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- sent donations from Munich to be used for illegal arming and supplies for paramilitary formations in Odžak commune. He contributed a total of 2 500 DEM out of which 1 500 DEM for the activities of the Croatian Democratic Union, 500 DEM for the purchase of a jeep and 500 DEM for the purchase of bullet-proof vests.

8. NAČIĆ PETAR...son of Joza and Mara, born August 9,1949 in Donja Dubica, Odžak commune where he resides, identity card no. 1080/88 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of 102nd. Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO),
- together with other members of the brigade, frequently visited Ustashi camps in Odžak and beat the Serbs interned there, particularly his closest neighbours.

9. ANDJELIĆ JURO.... son of Filip and Manda, born May 5,1938 in Gornji Svilaj, Odžak commune, where he resides, identity card no. 1745/81, issued in Odžak, in flight,

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- members of the Ustashi military police in Odžak, responsible as a kprotector of the criminal order in the camps of Odžak.

10. ANDJELIĆ MARKO .. son of Marko and Manda, born January 25,1946 in Gornji Svijlaj, Odžak commune where he resides permanently. Temporarily employed in the Elementary School in Bosanski Brod since October 2,1990. Now in Orašje.

- committed crimes against interned Serbs in Ustashi camps in Orašje,
- cruelly tortured inmate Vujadin Čečavac (aged 53) of Donja Dubica, telling him to close his fingers as in prayers,and then hitting him on those fingers with the leg of a table saying that he would no longer be able to pray to God.

11. BABIĆ BOŽO.... son of Joza and Jela, born January 2,1972 in Gornji Svilaj, Odžak commune where he resides, house no. 387, identity card no. 502/88, issued in OIdžak, in flight.

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- responsible as protector of the criminal order in Odžak camps.

12. BABIĆ ILIJA....son of Tadija and Antonija, born May 3,1960 in Gornji Svilaj, Odžak commune where he resides, now in flight,

- set fire to Serb houses in Gornji Svilaj,
- mined houses owned by Serbs in Gornji Svilaj,
- plundered movables from Serb homes in Gornji Svilaj.

13. BAGO IVAN.... son of Anto and Jela, born August 30,1971 in Srnava, Odžak commune where he resides, house no. 137, identity card no. 920/89, issued in Odžak, now in flight.

- made a donation of 500 DEM for the activities of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ),
- made a donation of 500 DEM for the purchase of a jeep for paramilitary formations.

14. BAGO SLAVO..son of Petar, born September 29,1959 in Bosanski Šamac, commune of Bosanski Šamac, resident of Odžak, address :2/6 Džemal Bijedić St.,identity card no. 1218/89, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- formerly secretary of the National Defence Secretariat of Odžak commune,
- member of the Executive Committee of the Croatian Democratic Union in Odžak,

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- participated in preparations for aggressive war against the Serb population on the territory of Odžak commune,
- participated in the formation of Ustashi and fundamentalist paramilitary formations on the territory of Odžak commune attached to the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council, the Ustashi military police and the Ustashi terrorist group " Horses of Fire",
- by authorization of the Emergency Headquarters of Odžak comune organized a fund raising campaign among Croats employed abroad and the Croatian emigration starting on November 28,1991 with the aim of illegally procuring arms, military equipment and material and technical supplies for the paramilitary Ustashi-fundamentalist formations,
- by authorization issued December 31,1991, represented the Emergency Headquarters of Odžak commune on the territory of the Municipality of Vinkovci in the Republic of Croatia where he illegally obtained weapons, military equipment and material and technical supplies for members of Ustashi paramilitary formations in Odžak commune,
- participated in the formation of Ustashi concentration camps in Odžak and in the incarceration of the Serb population from the territory of Odžak commune in those camps.

15. BAJUŠIĆ MARKO...son of Stjepan, born june 2,1969 in Posavska Mahala, Odžak commune where he resides, now in flight,

- member of 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence council and of the Ustashi terrorist group "Horses of Fire",
- plundered and set fire to houses owned by Serbs on the territory of Odžak commune,
- raped Serb girls and women in the period of May 10-July 10, 1992,
- with Marjan Brnić, Ilija Glavaš and Pavo Glavaš raped LZ, TDM(aged 29), TLLJ (aged 37) and MR in the home of Mato Barbara in Posavska Mahala at the beginning of June 1991.

16. "BARBA"x).....son of Damir, known as "Dama", from Orašje, now in Orašje,

- the surviving inmates accuse him of extreme brutality in the Ustashi camps in Orašje,

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x) This is one of the Ustashi criminals among several on this list who has still not been fully identified. Work is underway on the complet-ion of their identification.

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- inmate Vujadin Čečavac from Donja Dubica (aged 53) testified that Barba tied his testises with wire, stuffed a rag into his mouth so that his screams would not be heard, and then hit him on the testises with a hard object.

17. BARIŠIĆ IVAN.... son of Anto and Jela, born September 23,1961, in Gornja Dubica, Odžak commune where he resides, house no. 214, identity card no. 755/84, issued in Odžak, now in flight,

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- held responsible as a protector of the criminal order in the Ustashi camps in Odžak.

18. BARIŠIĆ MATO... son of Marko and Stažija, born January 21,1926 in Gornja Dubica, Odžak commune where he resides, identity card no.32/80, issued in Odžak; now in flight;

- made a donation of 1000 DEM for the work of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ),
- made a donation of 2000 DEM for the purchase of an ambulance for the paramilitary formations,
- made a donation of 1000 DEM for the purchase of an all-purpose vehicle for the paramilitary formations,
- made a donation of 420 DEM for the purchase of bullet-proof vests for the needs of paramilitary formations.

19. BARUKČIĆ JOZO.... son of Martin and Jela, born March 1,1961 in Posavska Mahala, Odžak commune where he resides; identity card no. 696/88, issued in Odžak; now in flight,

- member of 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Horses of Fire",
- plundered and burnt houses owned by Serbs in Odžak commune,
- on 4/5 June, 1992 took TLLJ(aged 37), TDJM(aged 29), SNM(aged 42) and PSD(aged 23) to the house of Mato Barbara in Posavska Mahala and raped them together with Marjan Brnić, Martin Barukčić , Ilija Glavaš, Pavo Glavaš and Ilija Jurić,
- on June 7, 1992, raped RKB(aged 38),
- on June 30, 1992, raped JSM (aged 36).

20. BARUKČIĆ MATO... son of Marko and Ivka, born August 13,1966 in Pećnik, Modriča commune, resident of Gornja Dubica , Odžak commune;identity card no. 1475/86, issued in Odžak, now in flight,

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- member of the 102nd. Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Horses of Fire",
- a notorious criminal before the war, sentenced repeatedly, served time in prison,
- in Vrbovački Lipik, on July 5 1992,he murdered an old man, Mihajlo (Simo)Topić known as "Mijo", born 1913 while he was in bed in his own house, sick and defenceless,beating him with a rock on the head and chest,
- raped a little girl MLM (aged 9 years and 8 months),
- plundered and set fire to Serb homes in Odžak commune,

21. BARUKČIĆ MARTIN... son of Jure and Jela, born December 12,1965 in Posavska Mahala, Odžak commune where he resides, identity card no. 1307/83, issued in Odžak, now in flight,

- member of 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Horses of Fire",
- pillaged and set fire to houses owned by Serbs in Odžak commune and on May 25,1992, with Marijan Brnić, Ilija Glavaš, Ilija Jurić , known as "Bekrija", Anto Garić and Marinko Mašić set fire to all the houses in Lipik, a hamlet near Novi Grad,
- on June 30,1992 raped JSM (aged 36).

22. BELJAN JOSIP, son of Ante and Andja, born on January 31, 1973 in Gradačac, commune of Gradačac, resident of Odžak, at 101, Titova Street, ID card No. 722/89, issued in Odžak, in flight.

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order in Ustashi camps in Odžak.

23. BELJAN JURO, son of Ante and Ljubica, born on August 27, 1933 in Gornja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Gornja Dubica, house No. 54, ID card No. 514/89, issued in Odžak, in flight.

- according to the testimony of Pavić Miro (30 years old),from Novi Grad , given on December 29, 1992, Beljan bestially beat inmates in the "Strolit" camp in Odžak, together with Mikulić Ždenko, Čalušić Ivan alias "Vauga", Čalušić Juro alias "Vauga", Džananović Nerfid, Hodžić Adis, Terzić Albina called "Nina", Djojić Tomo, Djojić Ante and Maglajčetović Sabahudin.

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24. BOŽIĆ JURICA called "BAJICA" , born on April 18, 1970 in Vrbovac, commune of Odžak, resident of Vrbovac, ID card no. 311/92, issued in Odžak, in flight.

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,
- member of the Ustashi terrorist group " Vatreni konji" (Horses of Fire),
- plundered and set fire to Serbian houses in the commune of Odžak,
- raped Serb girls and women in the area of the commune of Odžak,
- on July 13/14,1992, together with Golubović Ante, Topolovac Šime and Tolić Josip, took BPM, MDJ, TB, GA, MJ and MD by force to a concentration camp in Bosanski Brod for the purpose of raping them, and then raped BPM (17 years old) and TB ,
- together with Golubović Ante and Tolić Josip concealed the presence of women, children and ill inmates in camps in Odžak from representatives of the International Red Cross touring camps in Odžak.

25. BOŽIĆ JURO nicknamed "JURICA", son of Grga and Janja, nee Čalušić, born on August 19, 1968 in Potočani, commune of Odžak, resident of Potočani, in flight,

- according to the testimony of the inmate Goranović (father Svetozar) Mirko from Donja Dubica (37 years old) given on February 17, 1993, in the camp in the elementary school in Odžak Božić in a number of instances beat groups of about ten randomly chosen inmates, threatened to cut off their genitals, banged their heads against the wall, pulled the trigger of an empty gun held to the heads of inmates and forced them to sing Ustashi songs,

- according to the testimony of Borojević Borislav, given on April 1, 1993 he beat the families Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Rakić and others, and forced members of these families to beat one another,

- in the camp in Odžak he beat Goranović Živko, in the first half of June 1992,

- committed felonies against the Serbs in the camp in the elementary school in Odžak, together with Golubović Ante, Mujkić Rešad, Hamzić Safet, Halilović Ferid, Tolić Josip, Ahmetović Ibrahim nicknamed "Ibe", Senković Marinko and Čalušić Saša.

26. BOŽIĆ TOMISLAV, son of Ante, born on December 3, 1950 in Potočani, commune of Odžak where he resides, ID card No. 1120/87, issued in Odžak, in flight,

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- lawyer by profession,

- president of the crisis headquarters of the commune of Odžak at one time,

- commander of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council, comprising the Ustashi terrorist group "Vatreni konji" (Horses of Fire),

- under his command members of the brigade and of the mentioned terrorist group committed grave crimes (torture and killing of inmates in camps, plundering of Serb property, burning of Serb houses, rape of Serb children of the female sex, girls and women, razing down of Orthodox churches and cultural and historic monuments and other things).

27. BRDAR IVO , son of Mate and Andja, born on October 11, 1962 in Bosanski Šamac, commune of Bosanski Šamac, resident of Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, ID card No. 72/85, issued in Odžak,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- often dropped by at Ustashi camps in Odžak and beat the imprisoned Serbs, especially his neighbours,

28. BRICA MARIJAN, son of Leopold and Ivka, born on July 9, 1963 in Posavska Mahala, commune of Odžak, where he resides, ID card No. 220/87, issued in Odžak,

- member of the 102nd brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,
- maltreated Mršić Jelena from Lipik- Novi Grad and at gunpoint threatened to kill her.

29. BRKIĆ FAHRUDIN, son of Šaban, born on January 23, 1973 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, where he resides at 186, Proleterska street, ID card No. 505/92, issued in Odžak,

- participated in the terrorist raid on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak, on May 30 and July 6 and 9 1992 and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the raid on the village he is responsible for the murders of Mlinarević (Rade) Sreta from Gnionica (54 years old), Djurić (Stevo) Zdravko from Jezero (40 years old) and Vidić (Stanko) Vlada from Jezero (31 years old) killed from small arms,on May 30, 1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta.

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- as a participant in the terrorist attack on the village of Jezero on July 9,1992 he is responsible for the murders of Ljubičić (Petar) Sima from Jezero (47 years old) and Ljubičić (Djordje) Pera from Jezero (62 years old),

- plundered and burned Serb houses in Odžak.

30. BRKIĆ JASMIN , son of Huso and Devleta, born on November 29, 1955 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, where he resides, in flight,

- participated in terrorist raids on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak, on May 30 and July 6 and 9, and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the terrorist raid on the village he is responsible for the murders of Mlinarević Sreta, Djurić Zdravko and Vidić Vlada, committed on May 30,1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta,

- as a participant in the terrorist raid on the village of Jezero on July 9, 1992 he is is responsible for the killing of Ljubičić Sima and Ljubičić Pera,

- plundered and burned down Serb houses in Odžak.

31. BRKIĆ MIRSAD, son of Jusuf, born on August 21, 1972 in Odžak, where he resides, at 229, Proleterska street, in flight,

- participant in terrorist raids on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak, on May 30 and July 6 and 9 1992 , and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the terrorist raid on the village of Jezero he is responsible for the murders of Mlinarević Sreta, Djurić Zdravko and Vidić Vlada committed on May 30,1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta,

- as a participant in the raid on the village of Jezero on July 9,1992 he is responsible for the murders of Ljubičić Sima and Ljubičić Pera,

- plundered and burned Serb houses in Odžak.

32. BRKIĆ SENAD , son of Esad, born on January 3, 1972 in Odžak, residence in Odžak at 36, Proleterska street, in flight.

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- grossly maltreated, tortured and humiliated Serbs interned in Ustashi camps in Odžak ,

- in the "Strolit" camp in Odžak, beat the inmates both by day and by night and in particular tortured them by hunger; one of the inmates was Goranović Sreta from Donja Dubica.

33.BRKIĆ ŠABAN , son of Bajro, born on March 23, 1971 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, where he resides,at 227, Proleterska street, in flight,

- participant in terrorist raids on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak on may 30 and July 6 and 9,1992 and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the terrorist attack on the village of Jezero, responsible for the murders of Mlinarević Sreta, Djurić Zdravko and Vidić Vlada, committed on May 30, 1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta,

- as a participant in the raid on the village of Jezero on July 9,1992 he is responsible for the murders of Ljubičić Sima and Ljubičić Pera,

- plundered and burned Serb houses in Odžak.

34. DR. JOZO BRNIĆ, son of Stjepan and Janja, nee Marić, born on June 21, 1961 in Vrbovac, commune of Odžak,where he resides, ID card No. 723/86 issued in Odžak,

- a physician in the Ustashi sanitary headquarters of the commune of Odžak, established on the territory of the Republic of Croatia and operating on its territory,

- he put his own vehicle at the disposal of the sanitary headquarters of the commune of Odžak,

- as a physician he put himself at the disposal of the armed paramilitary formations of the Croatian Democratic Union, which committed crimes against the Serbian population.

35. BRNIĆ MARJAN , son of Pavo and Luca, born on October 9, 1967 in Vrbovac, commune of Odžak, where he resides, ID card No. 1250/87, issued in Odžak,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- on the authorization of the crisis headquarters in Vrbovac of April 16,1992, crossed the Sava river

without hindrance and contacted civil and military authorities on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, for coordination purposes in the war against the Serbian people in the area of the commune of Odžak.

36. BRNIĆ MAJRAN nicknamed "ČAVKA", son of Mato and Ruža, born on July 15, 1966 in Posavska Mahala, commune of Odžak , where he resides, ID card No. 861/84, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- commander of the Ustashi terrorist organization "Vatreni konji" (Horses of Fire)

- plundered and burned Serb houses in the area of the commune of Odžak,

- raped Serb girls and women in the area of the commune of Odžak,

- on June 4/5 together with Barukčić Martin, Glavaš Ilija, Glavaš Pavo, Jurić Ilija and Barukčić Jozo took by force TLLJ, TDM, SNM and PSD to the house of Mato Barbara in Posavska Mahala. Committed the crime of rape against TDM (29), SNM (42) and PSD (23),
- on June 30, 1992 raped JSM (36)
- On July 3, 1992 raped OPS (15) and LV.

37. CINDRIĆ DAMIR nicknamed "CINDRO", born in Slavonija, Republic of Croatia,

- member of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia,

- in a camp in Croatia tortured Milan Rakić from Novi Grad by hanging him by the arms and connecting electricity to his testicles and an inductor phone to his ears,

- on August 10,1992 in the village of Kostreš between Derventa and Bosanski Brod he killed by a salve from an automatic rifle the inmate Bumbić Miša from Novi Grad (22) who had been forcibly taken that day to that village to dig trenches,

- near the park in Slavonski Brod, on October 6,1992 , killed the girl Dragica, by firing a whole gun clip into her head. On October 2, 40 Ustashas in a camp in Bosanski Brod had raped and cruelly tortured Dragica.

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- he bestially tortured the inmates Dervenić Svetozar, alias "Četo", Dragojlović Radoslav and Miletić Boža, tortured them by hunger and thirst and kept them in a meat curing shed in the village,

- hanged the inmate Sava Popadić by the feet from rings in a gym and beat him until the rope by which he was hanging broke and Popadić fell headlong on the floor, all beaten up.

38. ČALUŠIĆ IVAN nicknamed "VAUGA", son of Matija and Kaja, born on June 16,1967 in Potočani, commune of Odžak, where he resides, ID card No. 947/83 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Vatreni konji" (Horses of Fire),
- beat and tortured Serbs in Ustashi concentration camps in Odžak,
- plundered and burned Serb houses in the area of the commune of Odžak.

- in the period from June 4 to 7 1992 raped TLLJ (37), MR, RKB(38) and TDM (29)

- bestially beat Marković Nada, a teacher from Novi Grad, by slapping her face and beating her with his fists and then throwing her to the ground and stomping on her stomach and chest , threatening to kill her from a rifle and pistol,

- in the Ustashi camp of "Strolit" in Odžak, bestially beat Dervenić Svetozar nicknamed "Četo", Borojević Zlatko, Borojević Miroslav, Goranović Steva, Borojević Borislav , Goranović Sreta and Dervenić Maksim from Donja Dubica, Tešanović Dragomir, Tadić Mića, Dragojlović Radoslav, Savić (Vido) Jova and Savić Jova from Novi Grad,

- brutally beat inmates in the camp of "Strolit" in Odžak together with Mikulić Zdenko, Čalušić Ivan alias "Vauga", Džananović Nerfid, Hodžić Adis, Terzić Albina called "Nina", Beljan Jure, Djojić Tomo, Djojić Ante and Maglajčetović Sabahudin.

39. ČALUŠIĆ JURO nicknamed "VAUGA", son of Matija and Kaja, born on March 13, 1964 in Potočani, commune of Odžak where he resides, ID card No. 195/85, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

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- member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Vatreni konji" (Horses of Fire),

- plundered and set fire to Serb houses in the area of the commune of Odžak,

- raped Serb girls and women in the area of the commune of Odžak,

- in the period from June 4 to 7, 1992 raped TLLJ (37 years old), MR and TDJM (29),

- brutally beat inmates in the "Strolit" camp in Odžak together with Mikulić Zdenko, Čalušić Ivan nicknamed "Vauga", Džananović Nerfid, Hodžić Adis, Terzić Albina called "Nina", Beljan Juro, Djojić Tomo, Djojić Ante and Maglajčetović Sabahudin.

40. ČALUŠIĆ MATIJE nicknamed "VAUGA" , son of Jure and Marta, born on February 22,1941 in Potočani, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, ID card No.187/84 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Vatreni konji" (Horses of Fire)

- plundered and burned Serb houses in the area of the commune of Odžak,

- beat and tortured Serbs in Ustashi concentration camps in Odžak,

- raped Serb girls and women in the area of the Odžak commune,

- in the period from June 4 to 7,1992 raped RKB (38) TLLJ (37), TDM (29) and MR.

41. ČALUŠIĆ SAŠA, son of Zvonko, born on February 16,1993 in Doboj, commune of Doboj, resident of Odžak, 5, Brodska street, commune of Odžak, ID card No.1547/90, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- beat inmates in Ustashi camps in Odžak and set fierce dogs on them,

- brutally beat inmates in the elementary school in Odžak together with Golubović Ante, Mujkić Rešad, Hamzić Safet, Halilović Ferid, Božić Jurica, Tolić

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Josip, Ahmetović Ibrahim nicknamed "Ibe" and Senković Marinko.

42. ČELIKOVIĆ OSMAN , son of Nazif, nicknamed "Nasko", born on August 5,1965 in Odžak, commune of Odažk, resident of Odžak at 107, Proleterska street, in flight,

- participated in terrorist raids on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the terrorist attack on the village of Jezero, responsible for the murders of Mlinarević Sreta, Djurić Zdravko and Vidić Vlada, committed on May 30, 1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta,

- as a participant in the raid on the village of Jezero on July 9,1992 he is responsible for the murders of Ljubičić Sima and Ljubičić Pera,

- plundered and burned Serb houses in Odžak.

43. ČELIKOVIĆ REDŽO, son of Medžid, born on January 26, 1960 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, where he resides, at 128, Proleterska street, in flight,

- participated in terrorist raids on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the terrorist attack on the village of Jezero, responsible for the murders of Mlinarević Sreta, Djurić Zdravko and Vidić Vlada, committed on May 30, 1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta,

- as a participant in the raid on the village of Jezero on July 9,1992 he is responsible for the murders of Ljubičić Sima and Ljubičić Pera,

- plundered and burned Serb houses in Odžak.

44. ČUKIĆ ANTO , son of Nikola and Luce, born on May 1,1962 in Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, ID card No. 989/82 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- dropped by at Ustashi camps in Odžak to beat interned Serbs, especially his own neighbours.

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45. ČUKIĆ JOSIP called "JOZEF-ČUKIJA",son of Mate and Mara, born on April 20, in Bruchal, Federal Republic of Germany, resident of Donja Dubica, at house No. 204, ID card No.194/88, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- dropped by at Ustashi camps in Odžak to beat interned Serbs, especially his neighbours,

46. ČUKIĆ JOZO, son of Šime and Ana, nee Jurić, born on March 24, 1967 in Zorice, commune of Odžak, where he resides at house No. 18, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- in mid-June 1992 set fire to the house of Vujić Milan in Trnjak, and at the beginning of July also to the house of Borojević Ruža, also in Trnjak. He committed this crime with unknown persons from the village of Prud, commune of Bosanski Šamac.

47. ČUKIĆ MATO, called "ŠINK", son of Pavo and Jela, nee Čaktaš, born on May 22, 1967 in Zorice, commune of Odžak, where he resides, ID card No. 715/86, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- dropped by at Ustashi camps in Odžak to beat the interned Serbs, especially his neighbours,

48. ČUKIĆ ŠIMO, son of Jure, born in Donja Dubica- Zorice, where he resides, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- during May and June 1992 plundered, together with Jurić Marinko and Jurić Andjelko the houses of Pajdić Savo, Goranović Ljubo, Vrević Ruža and Rakić Rada in Trnjak.

49. ĆORIĆ MARKO, son of Jozo, born on June 27, 1963 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, where he resides at 155, Brodska street, ID card No. 1875//89, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

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- in an Ustashi concentration camp brutally beat Djurić Duško. Duško is the son of Djurić Rajko, nicknamed "Truman", Serb parliamentarian from Donja Dubica, killed by members of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia and Ustashas from the village of Prud on April 19,1992. That murder marked the beginning of the war against the Serbian people in the territory of the commune of Odžak,

- under a certificate issued on April 13, 1992 Ćorić illegally procured weapons, military equipment and materiel for members of the Croatian Defense Council in Bijele Bare - Odžak.

50. ĆULAP MIRKO, son of Toma and Janja, born on August 15, 1960 in Novo Selo , commune of Odžak , resides there, ID card No. 230/89, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council,

- bestially tortured interned Serbs in Ustashi camps in Odžak and Bosanski Brod,

- on October 5,1992 bestially beat Jelić Damjan, Ilinčić Jova and Jagodić Milan from Donja Dubica in the Ustashi camp in Bosanski Brod, together with the Ustasha Lepan from Bosanski Brod.

- on October 5,1992 in a camp in Bosanski Brod bit off a piece of inmate Jelić Damjan's ear ,

- in the "Strolit" camp in Odžak beat the inmates Drevenić Svetozar, called "Četo", Borojević Zlatko, Goranović Steva, Borojević Borislav, Goranović Sreta, Dervenić Maksim and Borojević Miroslav from Donja Dubica, and Tešanović Dragomir, Tadić Mića, Dragojlović Radoslav, Savić (Vido) Jova and Savić Jova from Novi Grad.

51. DAJANOVIĆ ASIF, son of Hasan, born on April 3, 1957 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, at 65, Proleterska street, in flight,

- participated in terrorist raids on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the terrorist attack on the village of Jezero, responsible for the murders of Mlinarević Sreta, Djurić Zdravko and Vidić Vlada, committed on May 30, 1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta,

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- as a participant in the raid on the village of Jezero on July 9,1992 he is responsible for the murders of Ljubičić Sima and Ljubičić Pera,by Ustashi terrorists.

- plundered and burned Serb houses in Odžak.

52. DAJANOVIĆ MUHAMED , son of Hasan, born on March 17, 1958 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, 65, Proleterska Street, in flight,

- participated in terrorist raids on the Serb village of Jezero, commune of Odžak on May 30 and July 6 and 9 ,1992and in the plundering and burning of Serb houses,

- as a participant in the terrorist attack on the village of Jezero, responsible for the murders of Mlinarević Sreta, Djurić Zdravko and Vidić Vlada, committed on May 30, 1992 in the house of Mlinarević Sreta, by Ustashi terrorists,

- as a participant in the raid on the village of Jezero on July 9,1992 he is responsible for the murders of Ljubičić Sima and Ljubičić Pera,by Ustashi terrorists,

- plundered and burned Serb houses in Odžak.

53. DAMIR ..... nicknamed "DAMA" , an Ustasha from Orašje,

- ordered the beating and torture of inmates, strong-man in Ustashi concentration camps in Orašje,

- in the camp in Orašje raped MR from Novi Grad - Lipik and the Moslem woman N from Kozarac an infinite number of times, forcing them to different sexual perversions,

- allowed as many as 15 Ustashas to rape the Moslem woman N from Kozarac in turn, after which she could not walk,

- stuck a knife into the back of the inmate Čečavac Vujadin from Donja Dubica(53) and let blood flow from the wound all night, broke all his ribs with an oar, then passed over his naked body and throat with a white-hot iron rod,

- Together with Vincetić Pero, alias "Konj" (the Horse), Mato alias "Rakijica" Juso from Orašje and Andjelić Marko from Donji Svilaj drilled holes in the head of the inmate Čečavac Vujadin with a drilling machine,

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- made cuts with a knife in the tongue of the inmate Mirko Vidović from Vukovar,

- stabbed the hands of inmates with a pocket knife,

- prohibited the use of medicines and seized medicaments prescribed to the inmates by doctors,

- returned the inmate Goranović Marko, who had been referred to hospital, to the camp premises where he died of the consequences of torture.

54. DEDIĆ MIRSUDIN, son of Ahmo, born on April 1, 1952 in Slavonski Brod, commune of Slavonski Brod, resident of Odžak, at 11/4, Sirbegovića street, holder of identity card No. 740/90, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order in camps in Odžak

55. DELIĆ ISMET, son of Kelam and Paša, born on January 20, 1945 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, where he also resides at No.5. Ćazima Ćatića street, holder of identity card No. 480/89, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- member of the municipal committee of the Party of Democratic Action in Odžak,
- under a written authorization of April 9, 1992, issued him by Stipe Ivanković, Mijo Matanović and Sejad Delić, represented the Party of Democratic Action in the commune of Vinkovci in the Republic of Croatia, procuring there arms, ordnance and materiel for the needs of the paramilitary formations of the Party of Democratic Action.

56. DELIĆ SEJAD, son of Našid and Izeta, born on March 5, 1962 in Doboj, commune of Doboj, resident of Odžak at 36 Redže Porobića street, holder of identity card No. 179/83, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- president of the municipal committee of the Party of Democratic Acrion in Odžak,
- under a written authorization of the Crisis Headquarters of the commune of Odžak of April 16, 1992, illicitly procured arms, ordnance and materiel for the needs of the paramilitary formations of the Party of Democratic Action as their proxy, in the region of the commune of Osijek in the Republic of Croatia.

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57. DEVEDŽIĆ MUHAREM, son of Mustafa and Ilda, born on June 6, 1961 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, at No. 86, Slavka Grebenarovića street, holder of identity card No. 238/85, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- member of the municipal committee of the Party of Democratic Action in Odžak,
- under a written authorization by the Crisis Headquarters of the commune of Odžak of April 16, 1992, he illicitly procured arms, ordnance and materiel in the commune of Osijek in the Republic of Croatia for members of the paramilitary formations of the Party of Democratic Action.

58. DONOSLAV JURO, son of Augustin and Stana, nee Pepić, born on April 3, 1958 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, at No. 160, Titova street, holder of identity card No. 270/90, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- Chief of the Ustashi police in Novi Grad, a policeman before the war also,
- under his command Ustashi police troops committed the grave crimes of plunder and arson of Serbian houses, of the physical and mental torture of camp inmates and that of rape of Serbian children, girls and women,
- ordered the torturing of elementary school teacher Nada Marković from Novi Grad.

59. DRAGIČEVIĆ MATO nicknamed "PEKA", son of Stjepica from Donji Hasići, commune of Šamac, in flight,

- goon in camps in Odžak,
- on May 27, 1992, beat up Živko Goranović from Donja Dubica until the wooden frame of his rifle broke,
- on June 1, 1992, ordered Živko Goranović to run across the room and hit his head against the school board, made cuts in his neck with the blade of a knife and cut in the Ustashi symbom "U" on his chest.

60. DRAGIĆ MIJO, son of Ivo and Anica, born on September 15, 1954 in Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 69/85 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,

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- under an authorization by the Crisis Headquarters of the Commune of Odžak dated April 17, 1992, transported from the territory of Croatia to Vojskova ordnance and materiel purchased in Switzerland with the money donated by Croats employed there.

61. DUBRAVAC EKREM, son of Muhamed, nicknamed "GUSAK" and Rabija, born on September 3, 1968 in Šije, commune of Tešanj, resident of Odžak in Slavko Grebenarević Street, in flight,

- participated in terroristic assaults on the village of Jezero on May 30 and July 6 and 9 1992, committed plunder and arson of Serbian houses there, participated in murders of Mlinarević Sreto, Djurić Zdravko, Vidić Vlado, Ljubičić Simo and Ljubičić Pero,
- committed plunder and arson of Serbian houses in Odžak.

62. DUBRAVAC MUSTAFA, son of Mehmed, born on December 21, 1955 in Kreševo, commune of Tešanj, resident of Odžak, at No. 121 Slavko Grebenarević street, in flight,

- participated in terroristic assaults on the village of Jezero on May 30, and July 6 and 9 1992, committed plunder and arson of Serbian houses there, accomplice in the murder of Mlinarević Sreto, Djurić Zdravko, Vidić Vlado, Ljubičić Simo and Ljubičić Pero,
- plundered and burnt Serbian houses in Odžak.

63. DUBRAVAC SAFET, son of Mehmed, nicknamed "GUSAK" and Rabija, born on January 21, 1971 in Odžak, resident of Odžak, in Slavko Grebenarević street,

- participated in terroristic assaults on the village of Jezero on May 30 and July 6 and 9, 1992, committed plunder and arson of Serbian houses there, accomplice in the murder of Mlinarević Sreto, Djurić Zdravko, Vidić Vlado, Ljubičić Simo and Ljubičić Pero,

- plundered and burnt Serbian houses in Odžak.

64. DUBRAVAC SALKO son of Mehmed, nicknamed "GUSAK" and Rabija, born on April 10, 1964 in Šije, commune of Tešanj, resident of Odžak, in Slavko Grebenarević street, in flight,

- participated in terroristic assaults on the village of Jezero on May 30, and July 6 and 9, 1992, committed plunder and arson of Serbian houses there, accomplice in the murder of Mlinarević Sreto, Djurić

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Zdravko, Vidić Vlado, Ljubičić Simo and Ljubičić Pero,
- plundered and burnt Serbian houses in Odžak.

65. DUBRAVAC SUVAD son of Mehmed, nicknamed "GUSAK" and Rabija, born on November 29,1972 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, in Slavko Grebenarević street, in flight,

- participated in terroristic assaults on the village of Jezero on May 30, and July 6, and 9, 1992, committed plunder and arson of Serbian houses there, accomplice in the murder of Mlinarević Sreto, Djurić Zdravko, Vidić Vlado, Ljubičić Simo and Ljubičić Pero,
- plundered and burnt Serbian houses in Odžak.

66. DUBRAVAC ŠERIF, son of Mehmed, born on June 28, 1966 in Šije, commune of Tešanj, resident of Odžak, in No. 193 Slavko Grebenarević street, in flight,

- participated in terroristic assaults on the village of Jezero on May 30, and July 6, and 9, 1992, committed plunder and arson of Serbian houses there, accomplice in the murder of Mlinarević Sreto, Djurić Zdravko, Vidić Vlado, Ljubičić Simo and Ljubičić Pero,
- plundered and burnt Serbian houses in Odžak.

67. DUJAK ANDRIJA, son of Jozo and Andja, nee Martinović, born on January 28, 1957, in Srnava, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak. Holder of identity card No. 250/87, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- for a period of time acted as chief of Ustashi military police,
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order in Ustashi camps in Odžak,
- under special authorization by the Crisis Headquarters of the commune of Odžak, from April 13, 1992 procured and transported across the territory of Croatia and to the river Sava, all ordnance for the commune of Odžak.

68. DUJAK ANTO, son of Marko and Kata, nee Martinović, born on January 20, 1967 in Srnava, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 1121/84, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- gave a donation of DEM 500 for funding the activities of the Croatian Democratic Community, related to war preparations,
- gave a donation of DEM 300 for purchasing bullet-proof vests.

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69. DUJAK JAKOV, son of Jozo, born on August 20, 1949 in Srnava, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, home number 183, holder of identity card No. 1156/91, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order in camps in Odžak,

70. DUJAK MATIJE, son of Pero, born on April 29, 1964 in Vojskova, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, home number 166, holder of identity card No. 1042/86, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- under an authorization of March 17, 1992, acted as proxy of local community Vojskova on the territory of the Republic of Croatia related to illicit procuring of arms, where he procured arms, ordnance and materiel for paramilitary Ustashi fundamentalist formations.

71. DŽANANOVIĆ NEFRID son of Rašid and Fahira, born on September 1, 1960 in Odžak, commune of Odžak and resident of Odžak, in No. 93, Proleterska street, holder of identity card No. 13/84 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- for a period of time, camp commander of "Strolit", when inmates were tortured in a most brutal way,
- constantly beat up and tortured in other ways Serbian camp inmates,
- in close contact with Ustashi fundamentalist extremists in the commune of Bosanski Šamac dealing with procurement of explosives,
- on January 10, 1992 collected 20 kg of type "Vitezit-20" explosive and 12 m of slow-burning fuse,
- severe torturing of camp inmates of "Strolit" committed together with Mikulić Zdenko, Čalušić Ivan, alias "Vauga", Baljan Jure, Hodžić Adis, Tarzić Albino, alias "Mina", Djojić Ante and Maglajčetović Sabahudin.

72. DŽANANOVIĆ OMER, nicknamed "Omerica", son of Raif and Advija, born on January 26, 1945 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, No. 58 S. Karića, street, holder of identity card No. 1696/89, issued in Odžak, in flight.

- severely maltreated Serbs in camps in Odžak by beating them up,
- beat up camp inmate Steren Djurić.

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73. DŽINIĆ IBRAHIM, nicknamed "Džino", son of Šaban, born on October 21, 1993 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, in No. 75 Proleterska street, holder of identity card No. 1881/89, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of Croatian Defence Council,
- member of the municipal committee of the Party of Democratic Action in Odžak,
- under a written authorization of April 9, 1992, issued him by Stipe Ivanković, Mijo Matanović and Sejad Delić, acting as proxy for the commune of Vinkovci in the Republic of Croiatia, where he illicitly procured arms, ordnance and materiel for members of paramilitary formations of the Party of Democratic Action.

74. DJOJIĆ ANTO, nicknamed "Kelin", son of Stipe, born on July 6, 1960 in Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, house No. 305, holder of identity card No. 1392/90, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- goon in camps in Odžak,

- in the first half of April 1992 he entered armed into a Serbian village Donja Dubica with the intention to throw a bomb into the village bar,

- robbed camp inmates Ilinčić Lazar of his golden necklace, golden ring, wristwatch and DEM 720,

- brutally beat up camp inmates Jelić Damjan from Donja Dubica on June 13, 1992 in Odžak Elementary School camp,

- brutally beat up camp inmates of "Strolit" camp together with Mikulić Ždenko, Čalušić Ivan, alias "Vauga", Čalušić Jure, alias "Vauga", Keljan Jure, Džananović Merfid, Hodžić Adis, Terzić Albin, alias "Nina", Djojić Tomo and Maglajčetović Sabahudin.

75. DJOJIĆ ILIJA, son of Stepan and Jela, nee Samardžić, born on March 7, 1966 in Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 128/84, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- goon in Ustashi camps in Odžak,
- beat up members of Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Bakić and other families, and forced them to beat up each other.

76. DJOJIĆ NIKOLA, alias "NIKO", son of Ivo and Ana, nee Redić, born on September 18, 1957 in Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, in flight,

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- on July 12, 1992, raped LTA (26 years old) from Novi Grad in Novo Selo.

77. DJOJIĆ TOMO, son of Frano and Ruža, nee Pušeljić, born on January 1, 1963 in Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, resident of Novo Selo, holder of identity card No. 576/85, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- in "Strolit" Ustashi camp in Odžak, brutally beat up Dervenić Svetozar, alias "Četo", Borojević Zlatko, Goranović Stevo, Borojević Borislav, Goranović Sreto, Borojević Miroslav and Dervenić Maksim from Donja Dubica, as well as Tešanović Dragomir, Tadić Mića, Dragojlović Radoslav, Savić (Vid) Jova and Savić Jova from Novi Grad,

- in Odžak Elementary School camp, he beat up on several occasions about ten camp inmates selected at random, threatened camp inmates with cutting off their genitals, hit the heads of camp inmates against the wall, triggered off his empty pistol at the heads of the camp inmates and forced them to sing Ustashi songs,

- forced Luko Stanković from Novi Grad and Stevo Goranović from Donja Dubica to lick the blood of beaten camp inmates off the floor,

- forced camp inmate Jova Savić from Novi Grad to rape an insane inmate, SS, also from Novi Grad,

- beat up families Muškić, Pavić, Ninković, Rakić and others and forced them to beat up each other,

- ordered on June 1, 1992 camp inmate Živko Goranović to take off the bandage off his wounded head and hit him on the wound with a baton, which opened again and began to bleed,

- on June 1, 1992 he ordered an inmate, Popović Svetozar, to climb on the table and dive headfirst on the tiled floor, causing bursting of his forehead,

- on June 1, 1992, forced camp inmate Živko Goranović, to lick the blood of camp inmate Svetozar Popović off the floor,

- together with Djojić Ante, alias "Kelin" robbed camp inmate Lazar Ilinčić of his golden necklace, golden ring, wristwatch and DEM 720,

- tortured camp inmates with hunger, thirst and ban of use of the toilet,

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- in June 1992, he beat up badly camp inmate Šiljagić Bogdan from Novi Grad,

- brutally beat up camp inmates in "Strolit" camp in Odžak together with Mikulić Zdenko, Čalušić Ivan, alias "Vauga", Čalušić Jure, alias "Vauga", Beljan Jure, Džananović Nerfid, Bodžić Adis, Terzić Albino, alias "Nino", Djojić Ante and Maglajčetović Sabahudin.

78. DJUKIĆ NEVEN, son of Tadija and Manda, nee Čukić, born on September 17, 1959 in Zorice, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, in No. S-40, Titova street, holder of identity card No. 1045/91, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- one of the organizers and chief supervisor of robbing movable property of Serbs at the cattle market in Odžak, in May 1992, when all the property found in the line of Serbian population moving towards camps in Odžak, was transported into the Republic of Croatia.

79. FILIPOVIĆ ILIJA, son of Ante and Luja, born on January 23, 1965 in Posavska Mahala, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 34/85, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- gave a donation of DEM 300 for purchasing a field vehicle.

80. GALIĆ DRAGAN, son of Marko and Mara, born on June 18, 1963 in Bosanski Šamac, commune of Bosanski Šamac, resident of Bosanski Šamac, commune of Odžak, holedr of identity card No. 1307/86, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigede of Croatian Defence Council,
- burnt down all the Serbian houses in Donja Dubica in turn,
- beat up Serbs in camps, especially his neighbours.

81. GALIĆ MARKO, from Tišina, commune of Bosanski Šamac,

- member of Ustashi terrorist group "Spirited Horses",

- robbed and burnt Serbian houses in the area of the commune of Odžak, raped Serbian girls and women,

- took them to be raped by other Ustashi,

- brutally beat up camp inmates in camps, even on the way to the place of exchange.

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82. GALIĆ ŠEMO, son of Sima and Ivka, born on December 8, 1945 in Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 804/86, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- mined and thus destroyed two Serbian houses in Donja Dubica,
- occasionally visited Ustashi camps in Odžak in order to beat up imprisoned Serbs, especially his neighbours.

83. GARIĆ ANTO, son of Sava, in flight,

- member of Ustashi terrorist group "Spirited Horses",
- on May 25, 1992, together with Glavaš Ilija, Jurić Ilija, alias "Bekrija" and Mašić Marinko, burnt down all the Serbian houses in Lipik, small hamlet of Novi Grad.

84. GARIĆ SAMIR, son of Bahrija, born on September 27, 1972 in Gradačac, the commune of Gradačac, premanent resident of Odžak, in No. 119 Slavka Grebenarević street, holder of identity card No. 332/90, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order in Ustrashi camps in Odžak.

85. GARIĆ ZULKIJAD, son of Atif and Bahrija, born on January 1, 1959 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, in No. 225 Slavka Grebenarević street, holder of identity card No. 473/85, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order in Ustashi camps in Odžak,
- robbed "Strolit" camp inmates of gold jewellery, money and wrist watches.

86. GAŠIĆ MARKO, son of Jakov and Marija, born on January 1, 1965 in Gornji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 292/83, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- robbed movable propperty from Serbian houses in Gornji Svilaj,
- responsible for arson of Serbian houses in Gornji Svilaj,
- tore down Serbian houses in Gornji Svilaj by mining them.

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87. GAŠIĆ MATO, son of Jakov and Marija, born on June 27, 1953 in Gornji Svilaj, comune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 503/85, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- burnt Serbian houses in Gornji Svilaj,
- tore down Serbian houses in Gornji Svilaj by mining them,
- robbed movable property from Serbian houses in Gornji Svilaj.

88. GAŠIĆ ILIJA, son of Iva and Jelka, born on May 1, 1968 in Posavska Mahala, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, holder of identity card No. 651/86, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of Ustashi terrorist group "Spirited Horses",
- severely maltreated and tortured Serbs, internees of camps in Odžak, especially in "Strolit",
- robbed and burnt Serbian houses in the area of the commune of Odžak,
- on May 25, 1992, together with Garić Ante, Jurić Ilija, alias "Bekrija" and Mašić Marinko, burnt down houses in Lipik, a hamlet of Novi Grad,
- raped Serbian girls and women in the commune of Odžak,
- in the period from June 4 to 9, 1992, in the house of Mate Barbara in Posavska Mahala, together with Barukčić Martin, Glavaš Pavo, Jurić Ilija, alias "Bekrija", Barukčić Jozo and Brnić Marjan, raped TLLJ (37 years old), TDJM (29 years old), SNM (42 years old) and PSD (23 years old),
- On June 30, 1992 raped JSM (36 years old).

89. GLAVAŠ PAVO, son of Iva and Jelka, born on December 7, 1962 in Posavksa Mahala, resident of Posavska Mahala, holder of identity card No. 942/79, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of Ustashi terrorist group "Spirited Horses",

- robbed and burnt down Serbian houses in the area of Odžak,

- raped Serbian girls and women in the area of the commune of Odžak,

- in the period from June 4 to 7, 1992, in the house of Mato Barbara in Posavska Mahala, together with Barukčić Martin, Glavaš Ilija, Jurić Ilija, alias "Bekrija", Barukčić Jozo and Brnić Marjan, raped TLLJ (37 years old), TDJM (29 years old), SNM (42 years old) and PSD (23 years old),

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- on June 30, 1992, raped JSM (36 yearts old).

90. GOLUBOVIĆ ANTO, son of Marko, born on October 4, 1969 in Gradačac, commune of Gradačac, resident of Odžak, No. 152 Titova street, holder of identity card No. 753/85 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of Ustashi military police in Odžak and one of the greatest Ustashi criminals in the area,

- one of the commanders of concentration camps in Odžak where he beat up and killed camp inmateds by beating them,

- committed crimes of rape of Serbian girls and women in the area of the commune of Odžak,

- in July 1992, together with Božić Jurica, alias "Bajica", Topolovac Šime and Tolić Josip, for the purpose of comitting rape, forcefully took BPM, MDJJ, TB, GA, MJ, and DM from Novi Grad to the camp in Bosanski Brod,

- during July 1992, several times raped BPM (17 years old)

- during July 1992 raped TB, GA, MJ and DM,

- on 8 August 1992, he threatened to kill the brother and cousin of M.Dj., 21, and then raped her,

- after a series of severe beatings to which he and Ferid Halilović subjected Rade Tomanović from Modriča, Golubović himself finished off and killed detainee Rade Tomanović,

- on 11 July 1992, he thrashed to death detainee Sima Cvetković alias Drinić at the elementary school in Novi Grad,

- he and Josip Tolić thrashed to death detainee Mirko Pajić, teacher from Derventa in the camp in Bosanski Brod,

- in the Ustasha camp "Strolit" he thrashed brutally the detainees: Svetozar Dervenić alias Ćeto, Miroslav Borojević, Zlatko Borojević, Steva Goranović, Borislav Borojević, Sreta Goranović and Maksim Dervenić from Donja Dubica and Dragomić Tešanović, Mićo Tadić, Radoslav Dragojlović, Jova Vid Savić and Jovo Savić from Novi Grad,

- at the Odžak elementary school he beat up several times ten or so detainees picked out at random, thretened to cut off their genitals, smashed their

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heads against the wall, fired an unloaded gun into their heads and made them sing Ustasha songs,

- he called out the names of whole families to be subjected to beatings: Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Rakić and others, thrashed and tormented them in various ways, brought other Ustashas to beat them, and especially forced them to beat each other,

- he stabbed a knife in inmate Mihajlo Popović's palm

- organized a so-called camp wedding with ND from Novi Grad and a woman from Modriča as groom and his bride. He forced them to take alcohol and have sexual intercourse in front of the Ustashas, other detainees to play the guitar and as a result the mentioned woman from Modriča became insane.

- he brutally thrashed Mitar Miletić from Donji Svilaj

- on 10 and 11 July 1992 he beat up with a chair and a 8 centimeter thick plank inmate Branko Tešić and on 28 July he hit him with his truncheon in the camp at Bosanski Brod

- In June 1992 he beat detainee Bogdan Šišljagić from Novi Grad

- On 28 May 1992 he took part in the beating of 24 detainees including Slobodan Ilinčić

- held responsible for the death of Milan Marković from Donja Dubica for having compelled him to dig trenches in the course of artillery operations and the latter perished after he was hit by a grenade

- he exhorted DM 100 from each detainee to spare them from beatings for a day or to place them on the exchange list

- he took away gold jewelry and wrist watches from detainees

- he took part in severe ill-treatment including beatings in the camp at the elementary school at Odžak together with Rešad Mujkić, Safet Hamzić, Ferid Halilović, Jurica Božić, Josip Tolić, Ibrahim Ahmetović alias Ibe, Marinko Senković and Saša Čalušić

- together with Josip Tolić, Jurica Božić he hid from the representatives of the International Red Cross detained women and children and the sick

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91. ZORAN GRGIĆ, son of Šime and Ana, born on 14 July 1963 at Potočani, commune of Odžak where he resides, currently in flight.

- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak

- held responsible a a guard of the criminal regime in the Ustasha camps at Odžak

92. MRAKO GUDELJ, alias TOŠIN, son of Toma and Manda , born 6 January at Gornji Svilaj, commune Odžak where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 358/85 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- President of the Croatian Democratic Union in Gornji Svilaj, extremist

- member of the 101st Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- on 12 May 1992 he looted Sava Seljaković's house at Gornji Svilaj.

93. DEDO HALILOVIĆ, son of Mujaga, born 19 September 1946 at Odžak, commune Odžak, where he resides, at 16 Fiskulturna Str. holder of I.D. No. 388/88 issued at Odžak currently in flight

- he beat Serbs in concentration camps at Odžak

- forced Serbs in camps to say Muslim prayers in front of him

94. FERID HALILOVIĆ, son of Šamsa and Fata (nee Neradin) born 12 September 1953 at Voljevac, commune Fojnica, resident of Odžak, address 227 Redže Sokolovića, currently in flight

- he thrashed cruelly the Serbs at the camp in Odžak

- he brutally beat up Rade Tomanović from Modriča with his semi-automatic rifle until the rifle broke, assisted in this by Anto Golubović

- forced a detained woman in the camp to have intercourse with him as if they were married

- on 28 May 1992 he took part in the cruel beating of 24 inmates

- he was engaged in heavy beatings and other abuses of detainees in the Odžak elementary school together with Anto Golubović, Rešad Mujkić, Safet Hamzić, Jurica Božić, Josip Tolić, Ibrahim Ahmetović alias Ibe, Marinko Senković and Saša Čalušić

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95. HAMO, from Banja Luka, resident of Odžak, currently in flight

- foreign currency smuggler before the war

- at the camp "Strolit" at Odžak he brutally beat Svetozar Dervenić alias Ćeto, Miroslav Borojević, Zlatko Borojević, Stevo Goranović, Borislav Borojević, Sreto Goranović, Maksim Dervenić from Donja Dubica and Dragomir Tešanović, Mića Tadić, Radoslav Dragojlović, Jovo Vid Savić, Jovo Savić from Novi Grad

- he beat several times ten or so detainees picked out at random in the elementary school at Odžak, threatened the detainees with cutting off their genitals, smashed their heads against the wall, intimidated them by pulling the trigger of an unloaded gun against their heads, and made them sing Ustasha songs.

- on 4 July 1992 on his way to the exchange point Spačva at Šid he let Ustashas from the Republic of Croatia into the bus to beat up the detainees

- from 3 - 9 June 1992 he beat up detainee Lazar Ilinčić and broke four of his ribs and his right shoulder

- in front of the building of the enterprise "Torpedo" at Djakovo he took out the detainees from the bus and called on passers-by to beat them, which they did

- every evening he would take out from 15 to 20 detainees to be thrashed and would engage in severe ill-treatment in the elementary school at Odžak together with Ante Golubić, Rešad Mujkić, Safet Hamzić, Ferid Halilović and other criminals.

96. SAFET HAMZIĆ, alias PIDAN, son of Hazim, born 25 February 1959 at Odžak, commune Odžak, resident of Odžak, Redže Porobića Str. holder of I.D. card No. 140/91 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- he harshly abused and tortured Serbs in the camps at Odžak

- engaged in severe ill-treatment (beatings and other) at the elementary school camp at Odžak together with Anto Golubović, Rešid Mujkić, Ferid Halilović, Jurica Božić, Josip Tolić, Ibrahim Ahmetović, alias Ibe, Marinko Senković and Saša Čalušić

97. ADISA HODŽIĆ, daughter of Mustafa and Vahdeta, born 10 November 1970 at Odžak, commune of Odžak , where she resides, at 426 Redže Porobića Str. holder of I.D. card No. 581/86 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak

- she thrashed detainees

- selected from among the detainees her Ustasha thugs to carry out the beatings of other inmates under her orders

- made detainees engage in sexual perversity and threatened to cut off their genitals

- made detainees strip down and pushed a blood-thirsty Great Dane to attack them, inflict injuries or bite off their genitals

- she gave several times beatings to some 10 detainees picked out at random in the camp at the elementary school at Odžak

- she beat up whole families: Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Rakić and other

- together with Zdenka Mikulić she would order naked detainees aged 18 to 20 to step out and forced them to rape the mentally-deranged S.S. from Novi Grad

- in early June 1992 she pushed a blood-thirsty Great Dane to attack inmate Živko Goranović

- with a small axe she hit Živko Goranović on the knuckles while he was carrying his battered brother

- on 28 May 1992 she took part in the beating of 24 detainees

- she took part in the harsh abuse of detainees in the camp "Strolit" at Odžak together with Zdenko Mikulić, Ivan Čalušić, alias Vauga, Juro Čalušić alias Vauga, Nerfid Džananović, Albina Terzić alias Nina, Toma Djojić, Ante Djojić and Sabahudin Maglajčetović

98. NIHAD HODŽIĆ-MEHIĆ, son of Esad, born on 4 October 1972 at Odžak, commune Odžak, where he resides at Omera Džananovića Str., holder of I.D. card No. 1618/89, issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- tortured Serbs in the Odžak camps by subjecting them to beatings, hunger and thirst.

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99. ŠAĆIR HODŽIĆ-MEHIĆ, son of Šaćir, born 23 September 1930 at Odžak, commune Odžak where he resides at 1 Redže Škanqića Str., holder of I.D. card No. 836/90 issued at Odžak

- member of the Odžak Municipal Committee of the Party of Democratic Action

- under the authorisation dated 9 April 1992 issued by Stipe Ivanković, Mija Matanović and Sejad Delić, as their proxy for the territory of the Vinkovci commune in the Republic of Croatia, he procured weapons, military equipment and armaments for the Party of Democratic Action paramilitaries

100. MARKO HRNJKAŠ, son of Pavo and Manda, born 1 January 1964 at Potočani, commune Odžak, where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 274/85 issued at Odžak, in flight

- belongs to the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

- plundered and set fire to Serb houses in the Odžak commune

- on 12 June 1992 he raped L.T.A, aged 26, and O.P.S., aged 15, at Novo Selo.

101. ELVIRA HUREMOVIĆ, daughter of Ibrahim, born 17 August 1971 at Gradačac, commune Gradačac, resident of Odžak, address 195 Slavka Grebenarevića Str, currently at Orašje

- she battered and tortured Serb detainees in camps in the Orašje commune

- she cut off men's genitals in the camp

- at the camp of Orašje she hit detainee Stevo Goranović on his testicles and as a result he could not get on his feet again for four days.

102. MIRZET HUSKIĆ, son of Muja, born 30 September 1970 at Gornja Medjedja, commune Gradačac, resident of Odžak, address 143 Slavka Grebenarevića Str., holder of I.D. card No. 587/90, issued at Odžak, in flight

- was a guard at Ustasha concentration camps at Odžak

- abused and thrashed detainees severely

103. NIKO ILAK, son of Ante and Šimica, born on 24 April 1942 at Gornja Dubica where he resides

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- gave a DM 300 contribution for the purchase of bullet-proof vests

104. ILIJA ILIĆ, son of Stjepan and Janja, born on 18 Febrary 1961 at Vrbovac, commune Odžak, where he resides, currently in flight

- under the authorisation of the Vrbovac Crisis HQs dated 16 April 1992 he crossed the Sava River daily to contact the civilian and military authorities in the Republic of Croatia for military purposes.

105. MARJAN ILIĆ, son of Marko and Ana, born on 4 May 1956 at Vrbovac, commune Odžak where he resides, currently in flight

- under the authorisation of the Vrbovac Crisis HQs dated 16 April 1992 he crossed the Sava River daily to contact the civilian and military authorities in the Republic of Croatia for military purposes.

106. PERICA ILIĆ, son of Mirko and Anica, born on 6 March 1971 in Slavonski Brod, commune Slavonski Brod, resident of Potočani, address 387 Potočanski Lipik, commune Odžak, in flight

- belonging to the Ustasha military police at Odžak

- held responsible as a guard of the criminal order in Ustasha camps

107. ILIJA , resident of Donja Dubica, Osiječak, husband of a nurse named Ana who worked at the Public Health Home at Odžak, currently in flight

- raped M.S., aged 18 and J.B., aged 29 at Novo Selo

108. STIPO IVANKOVIĆ, son of Ante, born 8 June 1962 at Novo Selo, commune Odžak, where he resides, in flight

- president of the Odžak Municipal Assembly and Chief of the Odžak Crisis Headquarters

- prepared an aggression and war against the Serb people in the Odžak commune, following the directive issued by the state and military authorities of the Republic of Croatia

- formed Ustasha-fundamentalist paramilitary formations in the Odžak commune as part of the 102nd Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council, the Ustasha military police force and the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

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- he armed illegally the Ustasha-fundamentalist paramilitary units in the Odžak commune procuring weaponry in the Republic of Croatia by himself as well as through other persons whom he supplied with written authorisations for the purpose

- organised money to be raised from migrant Croats and Croat emigres and raised it himself as well for the purpose of illegal purchases of weapons, equipment and armaments for the Ustasha-fundamentalist paramilitary formations in the Odžak commune

- formed Ustasha concentration camps and by a decision of the Crisis HQs, at whose helm he was, put in them all Serbs who used to live in the Odžak commune

- he personally gave assurances of safety to the Serb negotiators who on 12 April went under the leadership of Milan Rakić to Prud for negotiations on the murder of Rajko Djurić alias Truman committed by the Ustashas on 19 April 1992. Milan Rakić was kidnapped together with Bogdan Dragojlović, Mile Dragojlović, Tomislav Kršić and Pero Vladić. Rakić was cruelly tortured in the camps at Croatia and nothing is known even today of Vladić's and Kršić's whereabouts.

109. **PAVLE IVELJ**, son of Peja, 15 August 1956 at Potočani, Odžak commune, resident of Posavska Mahala, No. 120, holder of I.D. ca d No. 718/90 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- took part in all crimes perpetrated by the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni Konji"

- plundered and set on fire Serb houses in the Odžak commune

- raped Serb girls and women and took them to be raped by other Ustashas

110. **VINKO IVELJ**, son of Šimica, born on 4 May 1958 at Srnava, commune Odžak where he resides, currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak

- held responsible as a guard of the criminal order in the Ustasha camps at Odžak

111. **ZDENKO IVELJ**, son of Andrija and Kata, born 23 February 1956 at Potočani, commune Odžak, where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 1908/79 issued at Odžak, in flight

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- belonging to the 102nd Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- Ustasha communications operator, operated a radio-station from 10 April 1992

- operated a Odžak-Switzerland busline for the purposes of the Croatian Defense Council

- visited Odžak camps occasionally to beat up and torture detainees

112. VINKO JAZVIĆ, son of Mata and Mara, born 27 September 1968 at Donja Dubica, commune Odžak where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 1006/86 issued at Odžak, in flight

- belongs to the 102nd Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council
- tortured Serb detainees in camps
- beat up inmate Mirko Goranović

113. BONO JELUŠIĆ, son of Petar and Marija (nee Karlović) born 1 January 1961 at Vojskova, commune Odžak where he resides, currently in flight

- member of the 102nd Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council
- set on fire Serb houses at Donja Dubica

114. MIKO JOZAK, son of Ante and Lucija, born 6 June 1964 at Gornji Svilaj, commune Odžak where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 2202/81 issued at Odžak

- on 12 or 13 May 1992 he throat-cut disabled Simka Mihajlo Rakić born 1922, resident of Gornji Svilaj. He beheaded her, left her head in the yard and threw her body into the house on fire. The body was consumed by flames and the head was gnawed at by village dogs

- set fire to and plundered Serb houses at Gornji Svilaj

115. ANDJELKO JURIĆ, son of Iva and Ruža (nee Tipura), born 21 May 1965 at Donja Dubica, commune Odžak where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 708/83 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- during May and June of 1992 together with Jozo Jurić, Marinko Jurić, Šime Čukić he looted the houses of Sava Pajdić, Ljubo Goranović, Ruža Vrević and Rade Rakić at Trnjak

116. ILIJA JURIĆ, son of Marko, born on 7 October 1948 at Potočani where he resides, currently in flight

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- belongs to the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

- set on fire and looted Serb houses in the Odžak commune

- in June 1992 he raped R.K.B., aged 38, and J.S.N., aged 36

117. ILIJA JURIĆ, alias BEKRIJA, son of Pava, born 20 July 1963 at Kosovska Mahala, commune Odžak where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 323/90 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- belongs to the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

- set on fire and looted Serb houses in the Odžak commune

- on 25 May 1992 he set on fire all houses at hamlet Lipik near Novi Grad together with Anto Garić, Ilija Glavaš and Marinko Mašić

- raped Serb girls and women in the Odžak commune

- in June 1992 he raped T.L.Lj. aged 37, T.Dj.M. aged 29, P.S.D. aged 23 and J.S.M. aged 36.

118. JOZO JURIĆ, son of Petar and Ruža, born 12 September 1962 at Bosanski Šamac, commune Bosanski Šamac, resident of Zorice, commune Odžak, holder of I.D. card No. 592/88 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- severely abused and tortured captured Serbs in Ustasha camps, particularly in the camp "Strolit"

- in May and June 1992, together with Šime Čukić, Andjelko Jurić and Marinko Jurić he looted the houses of Sava Pajdić, Ljubo Goranović, Ruža Vrević and Rade Rakić at Trnjak

119. LUKA JURIĆ, alias BABIN, son of Stjepan, born 10 December 1959 at Gornji Svilaj, commune Odžak where he resides at No. 362, holder of I.D. card No. 240/92 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- looted Serb houses at Gornji Svilaj

- set on fire Serb houses at Gornji Svilaj

- demolished Serb houses at Gornji Svilaj by explosives

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120. **MARINKO JURIĆ**, son of Joza and Ruža, born 2 February 1960 at Donja Dubica, commune Odžak where he resides , holder of I.D. card No. 772/78 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the 102 Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- in May and June 1992 he and Andjelko Jurić, Jozo Jurić and Šime Čukić looted the houses of Sava Pajdić, Ljubo Goranović, Ruža Vrević and Rade Rakić at Trnjak

121. **NIKO JURIĆ**, son of Marijan and Ilka, born 19 January 1960 at Posavska Mahala, commune Odžak, resident of Odžak, address 26 Džemala Bijedića Str. holder of I.D. card No. 1275/82 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the Crisis Staff of the Odžak commune

- took part in the preparations for aggression and war on the Serb people in the Odžak commune

- took part in the forming of Ustasha-fundamentalist paramilitary units, the Ustasha military police force and the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

- took part in the illegal arming of Ustasha-fundamentalist paramilitaries in the Odžak commune

- took part in the setting up of the Ustasha concentration camps intended for Serbs from Odžak.

122. **BARIŠA JURIĆ**, son of Joza and Ruža, born 7 June 1969 at Novi Grad, commune Odžak where he resides holder of I.D. card No. 1025/85 issued at Odžak currently in flight

- member of the 102nd Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- under the authorisation of the Odžak commune Crisis Staff dated 10 April 1992 he illegally procured arms, military equipment and armaments in the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the members of the Croatian Defense Council from hamlet Lještrak near Novi Grad.

123. **DEJVID KAHVEDŽIĆ**, son of Bahrija and Branka, born 11 January 1972 in Gradačac, commune Gradačac, resident of Odžak, at 9 Sedata Karića Str. holding I.D. card No. 321/90 issued at Odžak, currently in flight
- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak
- held responsible as a guard of the criminal regime in Ustasha camps

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124. SEJAD KARIĆ, son of Dzemil and Rabija, born 28 November 1967 at Odžak, commune Odžak where he is domiciled address 137 Proleterska Str. holder of I.D. card No. 1387/85 issued at Odžak

- member of the Ustasha military police force at Odžak

- held responsible as a guard of the criminal regime in Ustasha camps

125. SIMBAD KARIĆ, son of Enver, born 16 Septembar 1967 where he resides address 206 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- looted and set on fire Serb houses at Odžak
- abused detained Serbs in the Ustasha camps at Odžak

126. ANTO KARLOVIĆ, son of Tado and Ruža, born 1 January 1969 at Vojskova, commune Odžak where he resides, holder of I.D. card No. 450/90 issued at Odžak currently in flight.

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,

- burned Serbian houses in Donja Dubica,
- beat Serbs in the camps at Odžak, particularly his neighbours.

127. KARLOVIĆ IVO, called "IVICA", son of Tade and Ruža,born on October 7, 1967 in Vojskova, commune of Odžak,resident of Vojskova, I.D. No. 384/84, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- burned Serbian houses in Donja Dubica,
- beat Serbs in the camps at Odžak, particularly his neighbours.

128. KARLOVIĆ MARINKO, son of Jozo and Kata, born on May 28, 1965 in Vojskova, commune of Odžak, resident of Vojskova, house no. 43, I.D. no. 245/82, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- tortured Serbs in the camps at Odžak, beat them and tortured them by hunger and thirst.

129. KARLOVIĆ MATIJA, son of Petar and Kaja, born on September 29, 1966 in Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Donja Dubica, I.D. No. 1412/issued in Odžak, in flight.

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- beat Serbs in the camps at Odžak, particularly his neighbours.

130. KARLOVIĆ PAVO, son of Stjepan and Mara, born on February 10, 1971 at Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Donja Dubica, house no. 196 I.D. No. 823/88, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- beat Serbs in camps at Odžak, particularly his neighbours.

131. KATIĆ MARINKO, son of Jozo and Ivka, nee Rajkovačić, born on November 21, 1972 in Odžak, resident of Odžak, No. 133, Brodska Street, in flight,

- issued written orders for the burning down of Serbian houses,
- ordered, in written form, the burning down of the house of Miro Pavić from Novi Grad.

132. KATIĆ JOZO, son of Ilija and Kata, born on June 30, 1934 in Potočani, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak,Brodska Street, I.D. no. 2854/80, issued in Odžak, in flight.

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order in Ustashi camps,
- tortured Serbs by beating at the camp in Slavonski Brod.

133. KATIĆ MARIJAN, son of Ante and Marija, born on July 20, 1959 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, No. 99, Brodska Street, I.D. no 520/81, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,
- responsible as a guard of the criminal order at Ustashi camps,
- tortured Serbs by beating at the camp in Slavonski Brod.

134. KATINIĆ IVAN, from Bosanski Brod, born in 1964 or 1965,known to the law-enforcement services even before the war, was sentenced for rape to a prison term which he served in Slavonska Požega,

- member of the National Guard Corps of the Republic of Croatia,

- together with another member of the National Guard Corps of the Republic of Croatia, from the village of Kulina near Derventa who has a scar on his face, killed Rade Dervenić, called "Sila" from Donja Dubica at the camp in Odžak.

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135. KAURINOVIĆ MARKO, called "PATAK", son of Ante, born on October 29, 1959 in Posavska Mahala, commune of Odžak, resident of Posavska Mahala, in flight,

- on July 12, together with Matija Marić, called "Čutura" and two other Ustashi, raped O.P.S. (15 years old) and L.T.A. (26 years old) in Novo Selo.

136. KLARIĆ JOZO, called "ŠAKICA", born in Donja Dubica, Papučija, in flight,

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- robbed and set on fire Serbian houses in the Odžak commune district,
- killed Zorka Jovanović from Donja Dubica.

137. KLJAJIĆ IVO, called "IVICA", son of Marjan and Janja, born on July 19, 1968 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, No. 141, Brodska Street, I.D. No. 1487/84 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- at the Ustashi camp of Strolit" brutally beat Svetozar Dervenić, called "Ćeto", Miroslav Borojević, Zlatko Borojević, Steva Goranović, Borislav Borojević, Sreta Goranovać and Maksim Derevanić from Donja Dubica, as well as Dragomir Tešanović, Mića Tadić, Radoslav Dragojlović, Jova (father's name Vid) Savić and Jova Savić from Novi Grad.

- at a camp located in the elementary school in Odžak, beat on more than one occasion dozens of randomly singled out inmates and forced them to sing Ustashi songs,

- in the period June 3 -9, 1992 he beat the camp inmate, Lazar Ilinčić, who as a result of these and other beatings had four ribs and his right shoulder-joint broken,

- brutally beat the inmate, Mitar Miletić from Gornji Svilaj,

- on 10-11 July beat up the inmate, Branko Tešić with a stick and lath,

- tortured the inmates by forbiding them to relieve themselves,

- from an Ustashi restaurant in Odžak, Ivo Grgić ordered Ustashi songs, which the camp inmates had to learn by heart and sing.

138. KONTIĆ ANTO, son of Petar and Janja, born in Ularice, commune of Doboj, resident of Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, I.D. no. 941/88 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Crisis HQ in Donji Svilaj,

- under an authorization issued on April 5, 1992, represented the Crisis HQ of the Odžak commune in the illegal taking over of aid in arms and materiele on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the needs of para-military formations of the Croatian Democratic Union in the commune of Odžak, to that end had all the required permits to enter the territory of the Republic of Croatia, directly cooperated with the Headquarters and Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia.

139. KOPAČEVIĆ ANTO, son of Luka and Luja, born on January 18, 1966 in Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, resident of Donji Svilaj, I.D. no. 19/86 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- demolished Serbian houses in Donji Svilaj.

140. KOPAČEVIĆ BOŽO, son of Luka i Luja, born on January 10, 1965 in Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, resident of Donji Svilaj, I.D. no. 1370/88 issued in Odžak,

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,
- demolished Serbian houses in Gornji Svilaj.

141. KOPAČEVIĆ JURO, son of Ante and Kata, born on April 5, 1961 in Donji Svilaj, Commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, I.D. No. 1860/79, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- perpetrator of the crime of rape of Serbian girls and women in Novi Grad.

142. KOPAČEVIĆ MARKO, from Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Crisis Headquarters in Donji Svilaj,

- Under the authorization issued on April 5, 1992, represented the Crisis Headquarters of the Odžak municipality in the illegal taking over of aid in arms and military equipment on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the needs of para-military formations of the Croatian Democratic Union,and for that purpose had a permit to enter the territory of the Republic of Croatia, directly cooperated with

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the Headquarters and Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia.

143. KOVAČ MILAN, called "HIJENA", About 40 years old,stout with a long beard,

- mercinary in the Army of the Republic of Croatia,

- spent 19 years in the Foreign Legion,

- beat camp inmates, on 28 May, 1992 beat with his feet, sticks and other hard objects the inmate, Slobodan Ilinčić at the camp in Odžak.

- robbed many inmates of their foreign exchange under the pretext of putting them on the lists for either the exchange of prisoners or of transfer abroad,

144. LEKIĆ IVO, son of Djura, from Novi Grad, in flight,

- he brought K.G. from Novi Grad to six Ustashi who raped her in front of her sixteen-year old son,

- he brought J.S.M. (36 years old) to a group of Ustashi who raped her in front of her small daughter.

145. LUJIĆ MARKO, son of Ante and Mara, born on October 22, 1951 in Gornja Dubica, resident of Donja Dubica, house no. 134, I.D. No. 1053/89 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Croatian Democratic Union in Odžak,

- participated in preparations for a war of aggression against the Serbian population in the commune of Odžak,

- participated in the formation of Ustashi-fundamentalist para-military formations,Ustashi military police and Ustashi terrorist group "Fiery Horses",

- took part in the illegal arming of Ustashi-fundamentalist para-military formations in the commune of Odžak,

- took part in the establishment of Ustashi concentration camps for Serbs in Odžak,
- authorized others to procure weapons and military equipment in the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the needs of the Croatian Defence Council,

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- under the authorization of November 28, 1991 leaves for Gernamy and Switzerland to collect voluntary contributions from Croats working there which were used for byuing arms and military equipment.

146. LUJIĆ ANTO, called "PERKIČIN", son of Pero and Mara, born on April 24, 1944 in Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Donja Dubica, I.D. No. 654/77 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- Captain in the VI company of the Croatian Defence Council in Donja Dubica, hamlet of Osječak,

- under his command, the company perpetrated crimes against the Serbs, while he personally would drop in the camp at Odžak to beat Serbs, particularly his neighbours.

147. LUJIĆ TADIJA, son of Jure and Ivka, born on October 9, 1957 in Donja Dubica, resident of Donja Dubica, I.D. no. 649/89 issued in Odžak,

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,

- under the authorization of Marko Lujić, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Croatian Democratic Union in Odžak,given on April 7, 1992, procured weapons and military equipment on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for members of the Croatian Defence Council in Donja Dubica, hamlet of Osječak.

148. MAGLAJČETOVIĆ SABAHUDIN, son of Mustafa and Safeta, born on October 14, 1971 in Odžak, resident of Odžak, No. 122, Redža Porobić Street, I.D. No. 507/89 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- brutally tortured inmates at the "Strolit" camp in Odžak, by beating and in other ways, together with Zdenko Mikulić, Ivan Čalušić, called "Vauga", Jure Čalušić, called "Vauga", Jure Beljan, Nerfid Džananović, Adis Hodžić, Albina Terzić, called "Nina", Tomo Djojić and Ante Djojić.

149. MAJIĆ IVAN, son of Stjepan and Andja, born on February 6, 1966 in Vrbovac, commune of Odžak, resident of Novi Grad, I.D. No. 689/89, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102-nd, Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,

- under the authorization of the Crisis Headquarters, issued on April 10, 1992, procured

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weapons and military equipment on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for members of the Croatian Defence Council in Novi Grad, hamlet of Lješrak.

150. MARIĆ ILIJA, from Donja Dubica or Vrbovac, commune of Odžak, in flight,

- procured weapons and military equipment under the authorization of the Crisis Headquarters of the commune of Odžak, of December 31, 1992, for the needs of para-military formations of the Croatian Defence Council in the Odžak commune.

151. MARIĆ MATIJA, called "ČUTURA", son of Ante and Stažija, nee Lukač, born on May 7, 1962 in Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, resident of Novo Selo, I.D. No. 923/83 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Fiery Horses",

- on July 12, 1992, after 8:00 p.m.,in Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, together with Marko Kaurinović, called "Patak" and two other Ustashi, raped O.P.S. (15 years old) and L.T.A. (26 years old).

152. MARIĆ MATO, from Novo Selo, or Vrbovac, commune of Odžak, in flight,

- under the authorization of the Crisis Headquarters of the commune of Odžak, of December 31, 1992, illegally procured in the commune of Vinkovci in the Republic of Croatia weapons and military equipment for para-military formations of the Croatian Defence Council in the commune of Odžak.

153. MARINOVIĆ JURO, son of Marko and Anica, born on April 4, 1962 in Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, resident of Donji Svilaj, I.D. No. 125/88 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- brutally beat Vlado Miletić from Donji Svilaj at the camp in Bosanski Brod.

154. MARINOVIĆ PEJO, son of Božo and Marija, born on September 29, 1967 in Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, resident of Donji Svilaj, house no 8, I.D. No. 1270/85 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,

- responsible as a guard of the criminal order at the camps in Odžak.

155. MARKOVIĆ ŽELJKO, son of Mladen, born in 1954, resident of Kutina in the Republic of Croatia,

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- Ustashi military instructor, in January 1992 stayed in the Odžak commune region and trained members of Ustashi para-military formations for combat actions.

156. MARTINOVIĆ MARKO, son of Jure and Marija, born on January 20, 1954 in Slavonski Brod, commune of Slavonski Brod, resident of Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, I.D. No. 749/79, issued in Odžak,

- NCO in the 148-th brigade of the Army of the Republic of Croatia,

- stayed in the Odžak commune area from 28, March to April 8, 1992 and as a military instructor trained members of the Ustashi para-military formations in the commune of Odžak region.

157. MARTINOVIĆ DRAGAN, probably from Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,

- under the authorization of Stipe Ivanković and Mijo Matanović of January 6, 1992, illegally procured weapons and military equipment on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for members of the Croatian Defence Council of the commune of Odžak.

158. MAŠIĆ MARINKO, son of Juro, in flight,

- on May 25, 1992 set on fire all the Serbian houses in Lipik, a hamlet in the vicinity of Novi Grad, together with Marjan Brnić, Ilija Glavaš, Ilija Jurić, called "Bekrija", Martin Barukčić and Ante Garić,

- member of the Ustashi terrotirst group "Fiery Horses".

159. MATANOVIĆ IVICA, son of Jozo, born on May 22, 1956 in Donji Svilaj, resident of Donji Svilaj, I.D. No. 1318/91 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- defence commander of the Odžak commune,

- under authorization of January 6, 1992 given by Stipe Ivanković and Mijo Matanović, illegally procured weapons and military equipment on the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the needs of the Croatian Defence Council in the commune of Odžak,

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- responsible for all the atrocities committed against the Serbs in the Odžak commune (internment to camps, plundering of property, burning down of houses, demolition of churches, torture and killing in camps, raping of children, girls and of other crimes).

160. MATANOVIĆ MIJO called "STRIČEK", son of Ante and Anica, born on February 14, 1965 in Donji Svilaj, commune of Odžak, resident of Donji Svilaj, I.D. No. 635/87 issued in Odžak, graduate engineer, in flight,

- president of the Municipal Committee of the Croatian Democratic Union in Odžak,

- carried out preparations for an aggressive war against the Serbian population in the commune of Odžak, executed the orders of state and military authorities of the Republic of Croatia,

- made arrangements for collecting and collected voluntary money contributions from Croats working abroad and Croatian emigrants for the illegal arming and military and material equipping of Ustashi-fundamentalist para-military formations,

- formed Ustashi-fundamentalist formations in the Odžak commune area, within the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,

- illegally armed Ustashi-fundamentalist para-military formations in the Odžak commune area, with weapons from the Republic of Croatia, authorizing others from the Odžak commune to do the same,

- formed the Ustashi terrorist group "Fiery Horses",

- established Ustashi concentration camps in Odžak where he interned the entire Serbian population from the Odžak commune area,

- responsible for war crimes and the crime of genocide against the Serbian population, executed in the area of the Odžak commune.

161. MATO, called "RAKIJICA", from Orašje, resident of Orašje,

- tortured Serbs in the camps at Orašje,

- drilled the head of the inmate Vujadin Čečavac with a hand-drill and sprayed his eyes with a spray,

- beat the inmates on the head with a stick lined with cloth even after they would faint,

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- responsible for the death of the inmate Ignjić, called "Živorad" who died of beating.

162. MIHALJ ILIJA, son of Božo, born on January 8, 1949 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, No. 14, Brodska Street, I.D. No. 677/90 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- visited Ustashi camps in Odžak from time to time and tortured by beating the Serbs kept there.

163. MIHALJ MARKO, son of Jozo, born on February 3, 1949 in Vrbovac, commune of Odžak, resident of Vrbovac, I.D. No. 18/91 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the 102-nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defence Council,

- under the authorization of the Crisis Headquarters from Vrbovac of April 16, 1992 crossed the Sava River and had daily contacts of military relevance with the civil and military authorities of the Republic of Croatia.

164. MIKULIĆ ZDENKO, son of Marko and Stažija, born on May 5, 1962 in Gornja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, No. 9, Titova Street, I.D. No. 2451/81 issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,

- tortured the interned Serbs in Ustashi camps,

- raped Serbian girls and women,

- burned and demolished Serbian houses and brought Serbian girls and women to be raped, namely during the day he would make a list of the houses in which there were girls and women and then at night would take them to the Ustashi who raped them,

- forced Luka Stanković and Steva Goranović to lick the blood of beaten inmates from the floor,

- forced the inmate Jova Savić to rape the mentally retarted inmate S.S. likewise from Novi Grad,

- on a number of occasions he singled out a number of naked inmates between 18 and 20 years old and forced them to rape the mentally retarted S.S. from Novi Grad,

- in the period from June 3 - 9, 1992 beat the inmate Lazar Ilinčić, who as a result of this and other beatings had four ribs and a right shoulder-joint broken,

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- on May 28, 1992 he beat 24 camp inmates in Odžak, among which Slobodan Ilinčić,

- together with Ivan Čalušić, called "Vauga", Juro Čalušić, called "Vauga", Juro Beljan, Nerfid Džananović, Adis Hodžić, Albina Terzić, called "Nina", Tomo Djojić, Ante Djojić and Sabahudin Maglajčetović brutally tortured the inmates at the "Strolit" camp.

- took away from the camp at Odžak the inmate Petar Maričić to an unknown destination after which nothing has been heard of him,

- forced the inmates to learn Ustashi songs by heart and to sing one and the same song the whole night long, after which he would beat them.

165. MILOŠ MARKO called "FARBAR", about 45 years old, born in Donja Breskovica (?) in the vicinity of Derventa, house-painter, before the war in the catering business in Bosanski Novi with someone called Mujkić,

- tortured Serbs in Ustashi camps in Bosanski Novi,

- brutally beat up the inmates Nikola Kuzmanović and Dr. Željko Stajčić,

- beat the inmate Ilija Ćuk on the testicles,

- beat the inmates Jova (father's name Vid) Savić from Poljanci-Novi Grad, as a result of which he vomited blood for quite some time,

- according to a statement made in front of the inmates, among which he came running with a bloodstained knife, he slaughtered Sima Savić from Poljanci, Novi Grad.

166. MODRIČKIĆ ALIJA, son of Hasan and Muhiba, born on April 10, 1959 in Bosanska Gradiška, commune of Bosanksa Gradiška, resident of Odžak, No. 128 Redža Porobić Street, I.D. No. 2217/80, issued in Odžak, in flight,

- member of the Ustashi military police in Odžak,

- responsible as a guard of criminal order in the camps at Odžak.

167. MUJKIĆ FERID, from Odžak, in flight,

- Islamic extremist and clobberer at the camps in Odžak,

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- beat the members of the Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Rakić and other families,

- organized a so called "camp wedding", the "bridegroom" being N.D. from Novi Grad and the "bride" a woman from Modriča. He forced them to drink alcohol and have sexual intercourse in front of the Ustashi, and the other inmates to play the guitar, after which the woman lost her mind. Mujkuć did all this on the orders of and together with Ante Golubović.

168. REŠAD MUJKIĆ..... son of Alija and Safeta, born 20 April 1960 at Potočani near Travnik, commune of Travnik, resident of Odžak, 44, Šesnaeste muslimanske brigade Str., holder of I.card No. 1691/80 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- at the Ustasha camp "Strolit" he battered severely Svetozar Dervenić alias Ćeto, Miroslav Borojević, Zlatko Borojević, Steva Goranović, Borislav Borojević, Sreta Goranović and Maksim Dervenić from Donja Dubica; and Dragomir Tešanović, Mića Tadić, Radoslav Dragojlović, Jova (Vid) Savić and Jova Savić from Novi Grad

- he was involved in severe ill-treatment of detainees in the elementary school at Odžak together with Anto Golubović, Safet Hamzić, Ferid Halilović, Jurica Božić, Josip Tolić, Ibrahim Ahmetović alias Ibe, Marinko Senković and Saša Ćalušić

169. ASMIR MULIĆ..... son of Nurija and Kadira, born 27 February 1965 at Odžak, commune Odžak, where he resides, holder of ID card No. 707/83 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the Municipal Council of the Party od Democratic Action at Odžak

- under the authorization of the Odžak commune Crisis Headquarters, he illegally procured weapons and military equipment for the Party of Democratic Action paramilitaries at Odžak.

170. JOZO MUTAPČIĆ ..... son of Mate and Ivka, born 10 May 1956 at Donji Svilaj, commune Odžak, where he resides, holder of ID. card No. 293/77 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- gave voluntary contributions to the Municipal Crisis HQ at Odžak and the Donji Svilaj Crisis

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Headquarters in various forms of material and financial assistance worth DM 25,000,- as evident from the written certificate issued by the Municipal Council of the Croatian Democratic Union of Odžak dated 3 February 1992

171. MIRSAD OMIČEVIĆ alias ŽUTI.... son of Mehmed born 17 September 1972 at Odžak where he resides at 67, Sedata Karića Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serb houses in the village, accomplice in murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

172. SAFET OMIČEVIĆ.... born 16 August 1935 at Odžak where he resides at 152 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

-took part in terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was accomplice in the murders perpetrated there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

173. GRGA PAČAK ..... son of Ante and Jela, born 3 August 1968 at Gradačac, commune of Gradačac, resident of Srnava, commune Odžak, No. 176, holder of I. card No. 1535/88, issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak,

- held responsible as a guard of the criminal order in the camps at Odžak.

174. MATO PAČAK ..... son of Peja and Jela, born 3 October 1961 at Srnava, commune Odžak, where he resides, holder of I. card No. 250/91 issued at Odžak

- head and commander of the Ustasha concentration camps at Odžak

175. FAHRUDIN PAŠALIĆ.... son of Mehmed, born at Novalići, commune Gradačac, residing at Odžaci, 142 Proleterska Str, currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an

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accomplice in the murders perpetrated there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

176. KAIM PAŠALIĆ..... son of Ibrahim born 20 July 1945 at Gradačac, commune Gradačac, residing at Odžak, 116 Slavka Grebenarevića Str., currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

177. MEHMED PAŠALIĆ..... son of Ibra born 9 April 1956 at Odžak where he resides at Slavka Grebenarevića Str. , currently in flight

- took part in terrorist raids in village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

178. RAMIZ PAŠALIĆ..... son of Ibra born 22 February 1961 at Odžak where he resides at 236 Slavka Grebenarevića Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

179. REDŽEP PAŠALIĆ.... son of Mehmed, born 4 June 1950 at Novalići, commune Gradačac, resident of Odžak, 168 (street illegible), currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

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- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

180. ŠABAN PAŠALIĆ..... son of Ibra, born 25 May 1952 at Novalići, commune Gradačac, resident of Odžak, Slavka Grebenarevića Str. , in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids in the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

181. ZAIM PAŠALIĆ..... son of Mehmed, born 18 January 1941 at Novalići, commune of Gradačac, resident of Odžak, at 60 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

182. JURO PROTRKIĆ.... resident of Novo Selo, commune Odžak, currently in flight

- under the authorization issued by the Odžak Municipal Crisis Headquarters dated 17 April 1992 he procured illegally weapons and armaments in the territory of the Republic of Croatia for the Croatian Defense Council troops

183. ILIJA PUDIĆ..... son of Mate, born 20 November 1959 at Odžak, commune Odžak, resident of Posavska Mahala, currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

- on 30 June 1992 he raped K.P.V. , aged 40, and J.S.N. aged 36

184. AMIR RIBIĆ..... son of Mustafa, born 4 October 1964 at Gradačac, commune Gradačac, resident of Odžak, 187 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto

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Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

185. DEDO RIBIĆ.... son of Dervić born 28 September 19.. (year illegible) at Odžak where he resides at 111 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set ablaze Serb houses at Odžak

186. HUSNIJA RIBIĆ.... son of Husa, born 3 January 1952 at Odžak where he resides at 148 Proleterska Str., currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

187. IBRAHIM RIBIĆ.... son of Husa, born 13 July 1955 at Odžak where he resides at 148 Proleterska Str., currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

188. IBRAHIM RIBIĆ.... son of Mustafa, born 14 August 1965 at Odžak where he resides at 187 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set ablaze Serbs houses in the village and was accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić
- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

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189. SEJDO RIBIĆ..... son of Derviš, born 14 June 1956 at Odžak where he resides at 1111 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

190. SENAHID RIBIĆ alias BESLAGA ... son of Derviš, born 25 June 1965 at Odžak where he resides at 191 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- on 9 July 1992 he killed Sima (Pero) Ljubičić from Jezero, aged 47, with a shooting rifle in front of Sima's brother's house

- he caught Pero (Djordje) Ljubičić, from Jezero aged 62, put him in his car and drove him to Odžak, 2, Proleterska Str. He then hanged him by the feet in a shed and subjected him to severe ill-treatment. He burnt his naked body with a burner, thrashed him and stabbed him with a knife. He eventually cut his throat with the flame of his burner. Hanged in the said manner with traces of the above-mentioned ill-treatment and torture, Ljubičić's body was discovered at the above site on 13 July 1992.

191. OSMAN SALKANOVIĆ, son of Muja, born 23 September 1953 at Odžak where he resides at 71, Šesnaeste muslimanske brigade Str. holder of I. card No. 1269/82 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- together with his brother Smajo Salkanović he beat to death detainee Svetozar Đerenić alias Ćeto in the Ustasha camp "Strolit" at Odžak

192. SMAJO SALKANOVIĆ, son of Muja, born 25 March 1949 at Odžak where he resides at 73, Šesnaeste muslimanske brigade Str. holder of I. card No. 294/86 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

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- together with his brother Osman Salkanović he thrashed to death detainee Svetozar Derenić alias Ćeto in the Ustasha camp "Strolit" at Odžak

193. MARINKO SENKOVIĆ, son of Ivo and Kata (nee Čakić), born 2 February 1958 at Odžak , currently in flight

- member of the 106th Odžak Brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- one of the more notorious torturers of Serbs at the camps in Odžak

- different crimes were committed on the detainees at the elementary school in Odžak jointly by him and Ante Golubović, Rešad Mujkić, Safet Hamzić, Ferid Balilović, Jurica Božić, Josip Tolić, Ibrahim Ahmetović alias Ibe and Saša Čalušić

194. PAVO SIČIĆ, son of Ivo and Luja, born 2 January 1964 at Posavska Mahala, commune Odžak, where he resides, holder of I.card No. 1308/86 issued at Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

- on 8 June 1992 he raped I.N.S. aged 37 at Posavska Mahala

195. MARKO STANIĆ, son of Ivo, born 17 March 1957 at Donja Dubica, commune Odžak, where he resides, currently in flight

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- he beat up detained Serbs in the camps at Odžak and particularly at the school at Donja Dubica where he beat up Svetozar Dervenić alias Ćeto and Mira Miletić

196. DAVOR STANKOVIĆ, son of Ostoja and Mejra, Serb by nationality, resides at Odžak currently in flight

- he brought groups of 10 Ustasha criminals each to the camps at Odžak and together violently thrashed detainees until he and other thugs dropped from exhaustion.

197. MARKO STAŽIĆ, son of Iva, born on 17 March 1967 at Donja Dubica where he resides, currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

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- he looted and set fire to Serb houses in the area of the Odžak commune

- he raped M.R. in Mata Barbara's house at Posavska Mahala

198. ANTO SVRZLIĆ, son of Peter, born in 1967 at Donji Svilaj commune Odžak where he resides, currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha terrorist group "Vatreni konji"

- committed the crimes of rape at Novi Grad

199. MUHAMED ŠALDIĆ, son of Mahmut and Munira, born 10 July 1952 at Odžak where he resides at 215 Grebenarevićeva Str., currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak

- held responsible as a guard of the criminal order in Ustasha camps

200. OMER ŠALDIĆ, son of Raif, born 12 July 1965 at Odžak where he resides at 54 Grebenarevićeva Str. currently in flight

- he thrashed brutally detainees at the camp in Odžak and tortured them in other ways as well

201. ANTO ŠIMIĆ, son of Pava and Marija, born 4 April 1950 at Posavska Mahala, commune Odžak, resident of Odžak, at 5 Čazima Ćatića Str., I. card No. 156/88 issued at Odžak , currently in flight

- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak

- deputy of the Croatian Democratic Union to the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- prepared an aggression and war against the Serb people in the Odžak commune following the directives issued by the government and military authorities of the Republic of Croatia

- took part in the forming of the Croatian Democratic Union paramilitary units in the Odžak commune

- under the authorization of the Odžak Municipal Crisis Headquarters dated 17 April 1992 he illegally procured weapons and military armaments in the terroritory of the Republic of Croatia for the Croatian Defense Council troops at Novo Selo

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- took part in the establishment of the Ustasha concentration camps at Odžak and in decision-making which led to the detention of Serbs in those camps

- held responsible for the war crimes and the crimes of genocide perpetrated against the Serb people in the Odžak commune

202. ENES ŠOGOROVIĆ, son of Zaim alias Ago , born 16 March 1967 at Odžak where he resides at 179, Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

203. ISMET ŠOGOROVIĆ, son of Ahmet, born 31 March 1937 at Odžak where he resides at Proleterska Str., currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

204. MEHMED ŠOGOROVIĆ..... son of Zaim alias Ago, born 7 October 1958 at Odžak where he resides, 179 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

205. ŠEFIK ŠOGOROVIĆ..... son of Ismail, born 7 July 1964 at Odžak where he resides, 114 Proleterska Str. currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted and set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto

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Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo LJubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

206. ZAHID ŠOGOROVIĆ.... son of Zaim alias Ago, born 21 January 1962 at Odžak where he resides, currently in flight

- took part in the terrorist raids on the village Jezero on 30 May and 6 and 9 July 1992, looted,set fire to Serbs houses in the village and was an accomplice in the murders committed there of Sreto Mlinarević, Zdravko Djurić, Vlado Vidić, Simo Ljubičić and Pero Ljubičić

- he looted and set fire to Serb houses at Odžak

207. BONO ŠVABIĆ.... son of Mata and Ana, born 21 June 1964 at Bosanski Šamac, commune Bosanski Šamac, resident of Donja Dubica, commune Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- visited the camps at Odžak and thrashed Serbs particularly his neighbours

208. MARKO ŠVABIĆ.... son of Šime and Lucija, born 27 April 1963 at Bosanski Šamac, commune Bosanski Šamac, resident of Donja Dubica, commune Odžak, currently in flight

- member of the 102nd Odžak brigade of the Croatian Defense Council

- visited the camps at Odžak to thrash Serbs and particularly his neighbours

209. IVO TADIĆ.... son of Mija and Ljubica, born 28 May 1951 at Gornja Dubica, commune Odžak where he resides, currently in flight

- donated DM 1,000 to the Croatian Democratic Union for their activities

- contributed DM 1,000 for the purchase of an ambulance

210. NIKO TADIĆ.... son of Ante and Anica, born 31 March 1967 at Donja Dubica, commune Odžak where he resides, currently in flight

- donated DM 300 to the Croatian Democratic Union for their activities
- contributed DM 200 for the purchase of an ambulance

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211. ALBINA TERZIĆ alias NINA..... daughter of Vinko, born at Vareš, commune Vareš, resident of Odžak, at 19 Titova Str. holder of I. card No. 1450/91 issued at Odžak, currently in flight, born 29 February 1972

- member of the Ustasha military police at Odžak

- thrashed detained Serbs in the camps at Odžak

- forced detainees to engage in sexual perversities

- pushed a blood-thirsty Great Dane to attack naked detainees and bite off their genitals

- thrashed members of the families: Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Rakić, etc.

- together with Zdenka Mikulić she singled out several times naked detainees aged 18 to 20 and forced them to rape the mentally deranged S.S. from Novi Grad

- she was hitting Živko Goranović on the knuckles with a little hatchet while he was carrying his battered brother

- she committed grave crimes at the camp "Strolit" together with Zdenka Mikulić, Ivan Čalušić alias Vauga, Jura Čalušić alias Vauga, Jura Beljan, Nerfid Džananović, Adis Hodžić, Toma Djojić, Anta Djojić and Sabahudin Maglajčetović

212. JAKOV TERZIĆ, son of Anta and Ljubica (nee Brajinović) born 11 February 1954 at Posavska Mahala, commune Odžak where he resides, holds I. card No. 1396/90 issued at Odžak currently in flight

- organized rallies,demonstrations, and provocations for the Croatian Democratic Union along the streets of Odžak with the aim of intimidating Serbs and inciting Croats to violence and an armed clash with the Serbs in the Odžak commune.

213. MARKO TIPURA son of Mate and Matija, nee Ćorić, born on 6 March 1957 in Posavska Mahala, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, in flight,

- Member of the Ustashi terrorist group "Vatreni konji" (Flaming Horses,

- On 30 July 1992, in Ljubiša Šišljagić's house he raped RPS from Novi Grad and KPV, 40, also from Novi Grad.

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214. ANTO TIPURA son of Pero and Ana, born on 10 February 1960, in Posavska Mahala, commune of Odžak; resident of Posavska Mahala, Odžak, in flight

- He brutally beat up Serbs in the Novi Grad concentration camp from 9 to 11 July 1992.

215. MARKO TIPURA son of Stjepan, in flight;

- Disclosed the whereabouts of women and girls to the Ustashi and encouraged them to rape the women.

216. IVCA TOLIĆ from Odžak, in flight;

- During the first half of June 1992, he ordered camp inmate, Živko Goranović, to place his three hand fingers as in Orthodox prayer, after which he beat his fingers 40 times with a club, as a consequence of which Goranović's fingers have become crippled and numb.

- He brutally beat camp inmate Rade Tomanović, who later on died, as the consequence of punches received from Tolić and others;

217. JOSIP TOLIĆ son of Jure and Manda, born on 30 November 1967 in Odžak, commune of Odžak, residing in Odžak at Brodska Street No 139; possesses ID No. 940-85, issued in Odžak; currently in combat in Orašje;

- Member of the Ustashi MP in Odžak;

- In July 1992, he took seventeen year old BPM from the camp in Novi Grad and raped her in a nearby house;

- In July 1992, in the concentration camp in Bosanski Brod he raped TB from Novi Grad,

- At the "Starolit" Ustashi camp in Odžak, he brutally beat up Svetozar Dervenić, nick-named "Ćeto", Miroslav Borojević, Zlatko Borojević, Stevo Goranović, Borislav Borojević, Sreta Goranović and Maksim Dervenić, from Donja Dubica as well as Dragomir Tešanović, Mića Tadić, Radoslav Dragojlović, Jovo Savić (father Vid) and Jovo Savić from Novi Grad;

- At the camp in the Odžak Elementary School he repeatedly beat some ten random chosen inmates, threatened that he would cut their genital organs, struck the inmates' heads against the wall, fired his empty pistol at the inmates' heads and forced them to sing Ustashi songs;

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- Took members of the: Muškić, Pavić, Savić, Ninković, Rakić, etc. families of inmates out of the camp premises, beat them and forced them to fight against each other;

- Together with Ante Golubović and Ferid Mujkić he organized a "camp wedding" whose victims were ND from Novi Grad and a woman from Modriča. He and the other two above mentioned men forced them to drink alcoholic beverages with them and to have a sexual intercourse, while the Ustashi were watching, and forced the other inmates to "accompany" all that with a guitar. The woman from Modriča lost her senses;

- Along with Zdenko Mikulić and Ivica Kljajić he beat inmates Lazar Ilinčić, as the consequence of which Ilinčić ended up with four broken ribs and the fracture of his right shoulder blade;

- Lazar Ilinčić was also beaten up by Tolić in the camp in Bosanski Brod;

- In addition he beat the handicapped Petar Purić (67) at the camp in Odžak, who had suffered a stroke, had difficulty in moving his hands, damaged glottis and impaired hearing;

- On 10-11 July 1992, Josip Tolić, beat up inmate Branko Tešić with a chair and an 8 cm thick club,

- On 28 May 1992, he took part in the beating of a group of 24 inmates, inter alia Slobodan Ilinčić;

- He performed gross brutal acts against the Serbs in the camp at the Elementary School together with Ante Golubović, Rešad Mujkić, Safet Hamzić, Ferid Halilović, Jurica Božić, Ibrahim Ahmetović, called "Ibe", Marinković Senko and Saša Čalušić;

- Together with Ante Golubović and Jurica Božić, nicknamed "Bajica", he hid from the International Red Cross wives and children and the ill inmates imprisoned in the camps.

218. ŠIMO TOPALOVIĆ son of Mijat, born on 13 April 1961 in Novo Selo, commune of Odžak, residing in Ada, commune of Odžak, in flight;

- In July 1992, he took out of the camp in Bosanski Brod 17 year old BPM from Novi Grad, took her to a place in the vicinity of the Bosanski Brod oil refinery where he raped her. He raped her several times.

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219. PAVO VILIĆ of father Stipe and mother Kate, born on 23 March 1957, in Potočani, commune of Odžak, with residence in Odžak, house number 256, possesses an Id No. 1020-88, issued in Odžak; in flight;

- Pursuant to the authorization of the commune of Odžak Crisis Headquarters, from 31 December 1991, he was posted in Vinkovci, Republic of Croatia, with a task of procuring weapons and military materiel for the members of the para-military units of the Croatian Democratic Union of the Commune of Odžak.

220. PERO VINCETIĆ x from Donja Mahala, commune of Orašje, presently in Orašje;

- Head of the Ustashi MP in Orašje;

- Person in charge of issuing orders for beatings and the perpetrator of beatings in the Ustashi camps in Orašje;

- Through the hands of Vujadin Čečevac, inmate from Donja Dubica, placed on a board he pounded screw-drivers and then pulled them out by shaking them to and fro;

- He drilled Vujadin Čečavac's head with a drilling machine;

- He forbid Vujadin Čečavac to shave and after his beard had grown, he set it on fire;

- Responsible for taking out inmates Vujadin Goranović, 30; Dragan Jelić, 28; and Mihajlo Šišljagić, 26 from the camp in an unknown direction and their actual disappearance;

- Responsible for the killing of Branko Goranović, slaughtered at the Orašje camp after brutal torture and for the death of Branko Goranović, of father Mirko, caused by beating;

- He dragged the helpless inmate Vujadin Čečavac, all of whose ribs had already been broken by beating, up and down the stairs so that his head hit every step;

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x/ Pero Vincetić owes his nick-name the "Horse" to a scandal which occurred abroad and in which he played the main role. Actually, quite some time ago, Vincetić stole a thoroughbred horse in Germany and sold it for 3.000 German marks. The police interfered and Vincetić ended up only with the nick name "Horse". Vincetić served in the foreign Legion for several years.

- He forced by beating the inmates to confess crimes they had not committed and to give statements to that effect to the media and in front of cameras;

- He ordered that the ears of the inmates from Vukovar be threaded with wire and that heavy boards be hanged thereon as the consequence of which those inmates fell on the ground in terrible pains;

- He is further responsible for the death of Ostoja Ninković, Vida Pavić, Stojan Lešić and Čedo Milojević from Novi Grad, as well as Milivoje Milojević and Slobodan Bijelić from Donja Dubica who, pursuant to his order, were forced to dig trenches and ditches and who were hit by infantry ammunition or grenade fragments as they were doing that;

- He hid from the International Red Cross representatives women, the ill and the beaten Serbs imprisoned in the Orašje camps.

221. MARKO VUCIĆ son of Mijo and Anica, born on 7 August 1966 in Gornji Svilaj, commune of Odžak; residing in Odžak and possessing ID No. 1188/82 issued in Odžak, in flight;

- Member of the Ustashi MP in Odžak;

- As overseer, responsible for the criminal order in the Ustashi camps.

222. PERO ZEČEVIĆ son of Ivo and Ana, nee Seljan, born on 1 February 1959 in Donja Dubica, commune of Odžak, resident of Odžak, ID No. 770/85 issued in Odžak, in flight;

- Member of the Drava CDU Executive Committee in the commune of Odžak;

- Participated in the preparations for the war against the Serb population, setting up of para-military CDU units, their arming and supplying, establishment of the Ustashi concentration camps and the internment of Serbs from the commune of Odžak into those camps;

- On the basis of the authorization issued on 28 November 1991 traveled to Germany and Switzerland with a view to collecting voluntary donations from Croats working there, which were used for the illegal procurement of weapons and military materiel.

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223. PERO ZORICA, nickname "Perica" son of Ivan, born on 4 October 1946 in Vukovar, commune of Vukovar, resident of Odžak at Redže Porobića bb; ID no. 571/90 issued in Odžak, in flight;

- Member of the Commune of Odžak Crisis Headquarters;

- Participated in the preparations for war against the Serb people, establishment of the CDU paramilitary units, their illegal arming and supplying, establishment of the Ustashi concentration camps and the internment of Serbs from the commune of Odžak in those camps.